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# THE TIMES

SATURDAY JUNE 11 1983

20p

THE TIMES

## All the election results

The full results of the General Election in each constituency, with a complete list of the new Members of Parliament and biographies is contained in a 12 page supplement to *The Times* today.

## MONDAY

Branching out  
Modern Times, appearing on its new day meets some people who have broken the chains of wage-slavery to make a new living  
Speaking out  
George Thomas reflects on the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, from which he is about to retire after seven years  
Calling out  
In the week before Wimbledon, Spectrum asks: are the gentlemen coming back into tennis?

## Promotion for Duke of Kent

The Duke of Kent has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel to major-general, by-passing the ranks of full colonel and brigadier.  
Announcing the Queen's approval of the promotion yesterday, the Ministry of Defence explained that such "jump promotions" were rare and connected with royal duties.

## Harrier stays put on ship

The Royal Navy's stranded Sea Harrier will remain on board the Spanish cargo vessel in Tenerife at least until next week, after lawyers for the shipping line and the British Government failed to reach agreement on compensation.  
Lawyers for the owners, the Garcia Minus Line, left for Madrid indicating they wanted to wait until Monday before continuing talks.  
Earlier story, page 6

## TV-am boost

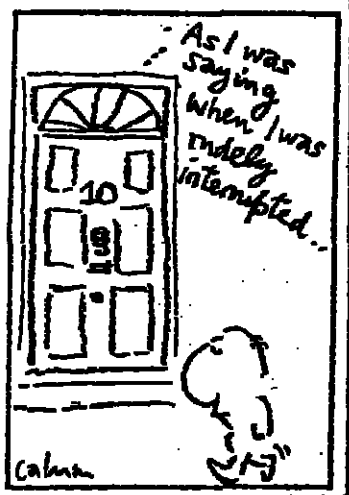
TV-am, the independent breakfast television channel, has made a sharp recovery in its audience since it launched its revised programmes last month, according to figures from the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.  
Page 3

## Roach's fears

The inquest on Colin Roach heard that on the night he died from a shotgun wound at Newington police station, in north London, he feared someone was trying to kill him.  
Page 3

## Arabs meet

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia greeted his old enemy, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, in Riyadh as part of a fresh attempt to find an Arab consensus on the Lebanon problem.  
Page 6



## Win for India

West Indies lost for the first time in the Prudential World Cup when they were beaten by India, despite a last wicket stand of 71 by Roberts and Garner.  
Page 17

Leader page 9  
Letters: On polls and seats, from Mr R. S. Rowntree, and others; nuclear control, from Mrs E. Young, and others  
Leading articles: The Government's programme; proportional representation; the Labour crisis  
Features, page 8  
Vatican reservations about the Pope's visit to Poland; Mock Tudor reappraised; Geoffrey Smith's election verdict  
Obituary, page 10  
Shend Fri, Mr Liao Chengzhi

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# Tories win overall majority of 144

● Within hours of the most decisive election victory of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning her new Cabinet.  
● The Government moved swiftly to revoke the exclusion order served on Mr Gerry Adams last year under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (Ulster polls, page 2)  
● Mr Michael Foot has begun consultation with senior Labour figures about the party leadership, before next week's Shadow Cabinet meeting.  
● An early contest between Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins, to head the SDP in parliament, looks a strong possibility.

## Thatcher Cabinet reshuffle expected tonight

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

### STATE OF PARTIES

With 650 seats declared, the state of the parties was:

	Gains*	Losses*	Total
Conservative	51	10	397
Labour	13	55	209
Alliance	8	0	23
Others	6	6	21

\*Following boundary changes, gains and losses are based on BBC-TV estimates of the 1979 General Election results.

Polis triumph	2	Foot bitter	2
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After leading the Conservatives to the most decisive election success of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning the reconstruction of her administration by midday yesterday.

A number of changes at senior Cabinet level are likely to be announced tonight and an extensive further list of promotions and retirements may be completed by tomorrow night.

The result of the general election of June 9 became known shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening when the Conservatives won the new seat of Hyndburn, Lancashire, by only 21 votes from Labour after five recounts.

The Conservatives' overall majority in the enlarged 650-member House of Commons will be 144 seats, only two fewer than that achieved by Labour under Mr Clement Attlee in 1945.

Labour's total number of seats, 209, is their smallest since the parliament elected in 1935. A profoundly depressed Mr Michael Foot, whose colleagues all expect him to lay down the leadership in the autumn, made no public comment. But in private, to workers at Labour's London headquarters, he spoke of the Conservatives' "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" and accused the Social Democrats of "unforgivable treachery" towards Labour.

The Social Democrats in alliance with the Liberals had indeed done Labour great harm, taking a quarter of the national vote to let Conservatives in on minority votes in scores of seats.

It was the strongest showing by a centre party since 1923, but the reward of the Alliance in seats was as disproportionate as ever. The Liberals held 17 seats in the new Parliament, against 13 in the old. The Social

Democrats have been reduced from 29 members to only six, including the seats of Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Owen.

Mr Jenkins and Mr David Steel both voiced outrage, on behalf not of their parties but of the electors, they said. It was "a total distortion of the desire of the voters," Mr Jenkins added.

Mrs Thatcher became, as she pointed out in television interviews early yesterday, the first Conservative Prime Minister in this century to have been elected and then re-elected for a second term.

Her priorities will be to put through Parliament, against opposition too weak to offer much resistance, legislation to increase the internal democracy of trade unions; to reorganise local government, abolishing the metropolitan county authorities and limiting the power of councils to increase rates; and to introduce private capital and greater competition into a number of state-owned industries and utilities.

Mr Thatcher's bearing yesterday was that of someone who believes her authority to have been enhanced. But her opponents were quick to point out

the slight fall, of one and half percentage points, in the Conservatives' share of the national vote since 1979.

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, said that the majority of the British people had not voted for Conservative candidates, "and do not therefore accept the policies of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues which have helped to create mass unemployment and have undermined the social services."

But the yardstick of the popular vote shows how decisively Thursday's verdict went against the Labour Party. It took 28 per cent of the vote, against 37 per cent in 1979. In the 1950s and 1960s it could count on the backing of between 44 per cent and 49 per cent.

The survey by Harris Research for ITN of about 4,200 electors as they left the polls on Thursday indicated 38 per cent of skilled working class citizens backing Conservative candidates against only 32 per cent backing Labour. Among unskilled workers 30 per cent supported Conservative candidates, while 45 per cent of them voted Labour.

## Day in the life of the winner

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher emphasized yesterday through-out her day of triumph her awareness of the responsibility inherent in the power given her by the Government's landslide majority.

At every opportunity during a marathon day when her famous stamens and nerve amazed even her closest friends and advisers, she was at pains to make clear that her return to Downing Street with an immensely enhanced authority would not signal a sharp rightward shift in the Government.

But Mrs Thatcher also made it plain that she now sees her Government extending well into the 1990s. At a private meeting with her staff at Conservative Central Office yesterday morning, Mrs Thatcher told them to start work straightaway on winning the next general election, adding: "We must aim to win every by-election between now and then."

Mrs Thatcher, who had been up before 7am on polling day, went right through till 5.30am yesterday before going to bed, and then rose again at 8am.

She set the tone for many of her later remarks after the declaration of her Funchley result at 2.50am. She said then that she approached her second term with "a great sense of responsibility and humility."

Arriving at Conservative headquarters at 3.50am, Mrs Thatcher said: "We are very conscious of the burden of responsibility that rests on us. We have to remember that all power is a trust and we must exercise it in that way."

After her brief sleep, the Prime Minister faced a hectic schedule of broadcasts and consultations with colleagues. Interviewed by Sir Robin Day on the BBC at about 11am, she said: "Power is a trust. When you get a big result like that... you have to be even more careful the way you use that trust and the way you use that responsibility."

Three-quarters of an hour later Mrs Thatcher was back at Conservative Central Office thanking some 200 staff for a "most fantastic operation". She confided to them that her worst moment of the night had come on hearing that the party had

continued on page 2, col 7



Back home: Mrs Margaret Thatcher acknowledging greetings yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Treasury calls for interest rate cut

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The secret brief prepared for the incoming Chancellor of the Exchequer by Treasury officials gives a warning that the high value of the pound places Britain's economic recovery in jeopardy and advises cuts in interest rates to prevent the exchange rate rising further.

The brief makes clear that a decision on interest rates is a top priority if, as many in the City believe, the pound remains buoyant on international financial markets next week.

Officials fear that the pound's recent surge, if not reined back, will kill the nascent economic upswing as exports are priced out of world markets, depressing output and putting hard-earned jobs at risk.

They will also point out to the Chancellor, no doubt unnecessarily, that unless bank interest rates come down within the next two weeks the building societies are certain to put up their mortgage rates, with embarrassing political as well as economic repercussions.

These powerful arguments receive more prominence than worries over above-target monetary growth and government borrowing, where officials will advise the Chancellor to suspend judgment until the position becomes clearer later in the year. At present there is no case for further restraint, they believe.

Meanwhile, the top priority Continued on page 2, col 7

## Heads which rolled in the landslide

By Richard Evans

The messiah of Labour's left wing, half the Gang of Four and former ministers galore helped to swell the political obituary list which inevitably coincided with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives landslide victory.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, beloved of the left, who in the press and in Parliament for 30 of the last 33 years, was the most prominent head to roll, closely followed by Mrs Shirley Williams, who suffered defeat at the second successive election when she failed to hold Crosby.

Mr William Rodgers, another member of the Gang of Four, finished in third place in Stockton North. All but five of the former Labour MPs who defected to the SDP were defeated. In stark contrast, the Liberals lost just one seat, Croydon North-west, formerly held by Mr William Pitt. Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, the only Conservative to join the SDP, failed to retain Norfolk North-west.

Former Labour ministers swept away by the Conservative victory included Mr Albert Booth, Mr David Ennals, Dr Shirley Summerskill, Mr Alex Lyon and Mr Robert Croy.

The Conservatives suffered two casualties both in Scotland. Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade in the last Government, lost to the Liberals in the new seat of Roxburgh and Berwickshire he chose to fight next door to the constituency of Mr David Steel.

Mr Hamish Gray, former Minister of State for Energy, was one of the surprise losses when he was beaten by the SDP in Ross and Cromarty, which he had represented since 1970.

Mr Ossie O'Brien, who provided Labour with such a lift when he won the Darlington by-election in March, fell to the Conservatives in the national swing, as did Miss Joan Lester, a chairman of the Labour Party and MP for Eton and Slough since 1966.

## Birthday honours for Downing Street advisers

By Rapert Morris

Knightships for some of the Prime Minister's closest advisers and recognition for senior civil servants involved in the Falklands campaign are included in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, published today.

At the head of the list are four life peers. They are the Most Rev Stuart Blanch, the first Archbishop of York to be ennobled (all previous holders of the office have gone on to become Archbishop of Canterbury), Sir James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust, Mr George Howard, chairman of the BBC, and Sir John King, chairman of Babcock Inter-

national and British Airways. There are also four privy councillors. Mr Peter Baker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, Sir Frank Cooper, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence from 1976 to 1982, and Sir Michael Palliser, Head of the Diplomatic Service from 1975 to 1982. Sir Frank and Sir Michael were members of the Falklands war cabinet.

Two others with important roles in the Falklands campaign, Mr Colin Figures, of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr Anthony Williams, former Ambassador in Buenos Aires, are appointed KCMG.

Those knighted for political service include Mr Terence Burns, chief economic adviser to the Treasury, Professor Alan Walters, personal economic adviser to the Prime Minister, and Mr Alfred Sherman, one of the Prime Minister's speechwriters, and a member of the Central Policy Review Staff, or "Think Tank". All three are close aides to Mrs Thatcher.

Lord Carrington, the former Foreign Secretary who resigned when Argentina invaded the Falklands, is made a Companion of Honour. Lucian Freud, the painter, is also appointed CBE, an award not often made to an artist.

The arts are well represented, with knightships for Mr Kenneth MacMillan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet, and Professor Stephen Spender, the poet and critic. Mr Peter Blake, the pop art painter, is made CBE, as are the stage partners Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray.

The Mary Rose Trust, of which the Prince of Wales is patron, is recognized with a CBE for Mrs Margaret Rule, its director, and an OBE for Mr Alexander McKee, the diver and historian who found the remains of the Tudor warship.

EST. 1830

### TEACHER'S. A WELCOME AWAITING.

Leading sportsmen to receive the MBE are Eddie Gray, the Leeds United footballer, David Moorcroft, the athlete, and John Watson, the motor racing driver.

Knightships are awarded to Mr Clive Sinclair, the computer expert, Mr Norman Siddall, chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Leslie Porter, chairman and chief executive of Tesco, and Mr Patrick Neill, chairman of the Press Council.

Of those honoured specifically for political services, there are 51 Conservatives and four Liberals. The Labour Party did not make any nominations.

Full list, pages 4,5



# Ulster electors desert Fitt but Powell wins by a whisker

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Unionist parties swept to a dominant position in Northern Ireland yesterday on a day which saw Mr Enoch Powell survive by his narrowest margin in 30 years in politics.

As expected Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, won Belfast West and ended the 17-year Commons career of Mr Gerard Fitt, whose defeat was described as a tragedy by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Fitt was pushed into third place, 6,000 votes behind Mr Adams who had more than 16,000 votes. It was a poignant moment when the veteran socialist MP and opponent of violence shook hands with Mr Adams, whose organization unambiguously supports armed struggle.

But when Mr Fitt's votes which included many Protestants are added to those of the Social Democratic and Labour Party there is still a majority in Belfast West against the politics of violence.

There was chaos as Mr Adams left the City Hall in Belfast surrounded by armed police protecting him from "Loyalists" hurling abuse and screaming "murderer" at him.

His victory came hours after a soldier, Private Geoffrey Curtis, was killed on the Ballymurphy estate by a Provisional IRA lamp post bomb. Mr Adams said it was a historic election victory but the British government now had the opportunity to bring peace to the country by withdrawing.

It seems likely that Mr Fitt will now leave his "fortress" home in the Antrim Road, perhaps even the province.

For the Social Democratic and Labour Party the outcome was a disappointment. They took only one seat when their leader Mr John Hume won Foyle. For the first time in its history Ulster's second city, with a nationalist majority, has a Roman Catholic MP.

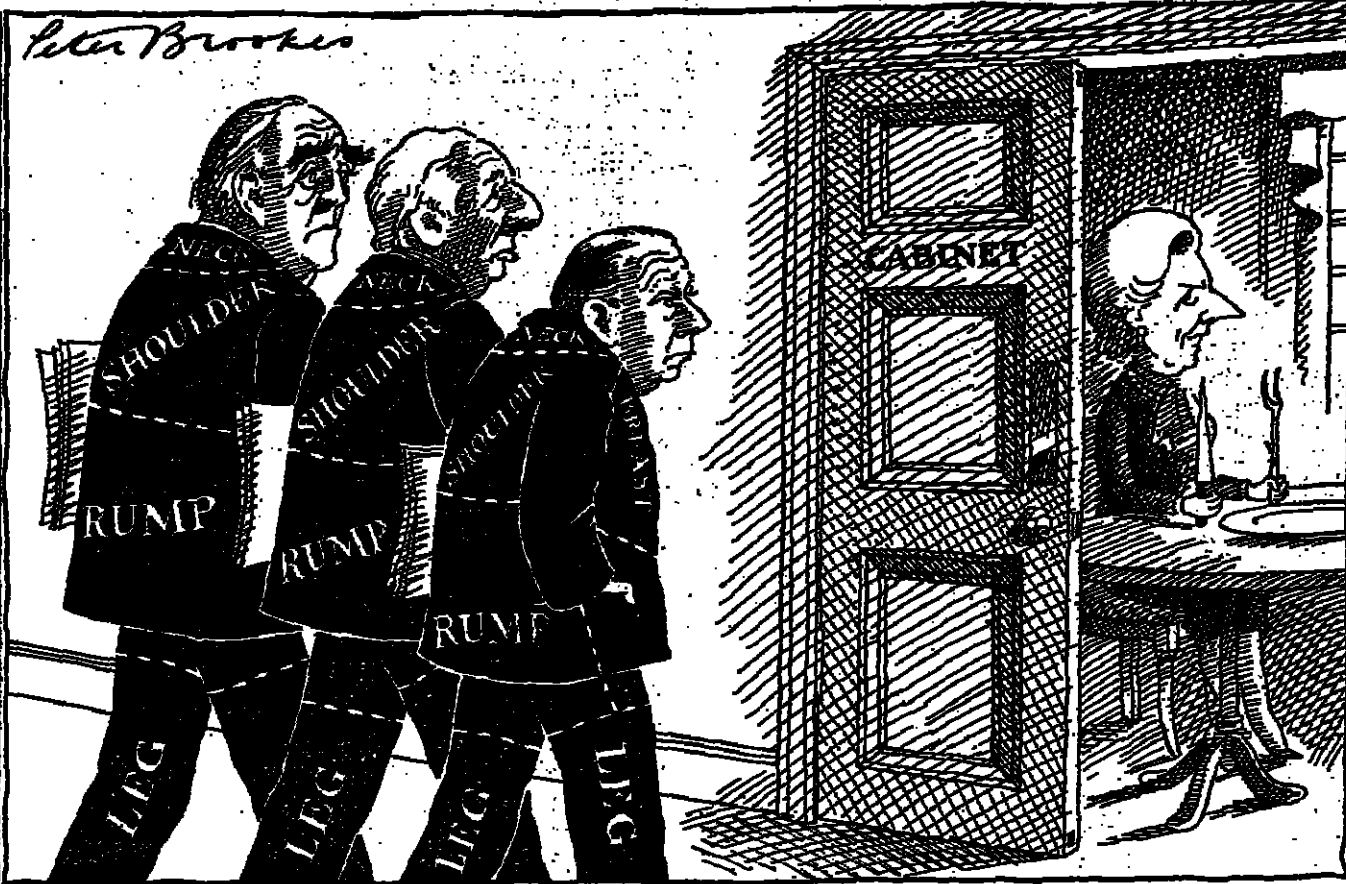
The Rev Ian Paisley scored his usual personal triumph in Antrim North and will lead a three-strong team of Democratic Unionist MPs at Westminster. In a cliff-hanging result the party's gospel-singing assembly member, the Rev William McCrea, won Ulster Mid, beating a Provisional Sinn Féin candidate by 78 votes. The DUP had been expected to win more seats and their results were seen by the rival Official Unionist Party as proof that their bandwagon has perhaps been halted.

Mr James Moloney, leader of the Official Unionists, was returned with a 17,216 majority and the party took particular delight in winning Fermanagh and South Tyrone from Mr Owen Carron, the Provisional Sinn Féin candidate who won the seat after the death of Bobby Sands the hunger striker two years ago.

Most interest in the party however, was on the fate of Mr Enoch Powell. He had to wait almost five hours and a recount before emerging with a majority of 548.

Speaking after his defeat, Mr Fitt said Provisional Sinn Féin's victory frightened him because it held a dark future for the whole of Ireland. It would be interpreted as showing that the Catholic population was endorsing candidates who were political apologists for the men of violence.

His defeat brought tributes from MPs at Westminster where his Sinn Féin successor will not sit. Mr Michael Foot praised his stand as a socialist and Mr Peter Shore said he was one of the most courageous men in politics.



"I'm not a good butcher. I've had to learn to carve the joint." Margaret Thatcher, June 10, 1983.

## How a party can prosper without PR

By Richard Evans

The emergence of the Labour Party as a political force in the 1920s proves that new parties can achieve success under the present voting system.

From holding 40 seats in the 1901 election and 42 in the December, 1919, poll, Labour made big advances in 1922 at the expense of the Liberals, with 142 MPs elected to the Commons. A year later the party's parliamentary strength was increased to 191.

But a closer examination of the voting during those elections shows that the fledgling Labour Party never suffered the lack of representation compared with electoral support that has hampered the Liberal/S D Alliance this election.

In the 1910 election Labour gained a seat for every 12,641 votes cast, fractionally higher than the average for Conservative and Liberal seats.

In 1919 the conversion of votes into seats was even closer between the three parties. The Conservatives' 272 seats were gained with an average vote of 8,899, the Liberals' 272 seats worked out at 8,440 votes apiece and Labour's 42 seats were achieved with an average of 8,851 votes.

In that election Labour gained 7.1 per cent of the total votes and almost an equal proportion of the seats - 6.26 per cent.

But by 1929, with Labour fully established, the Liberals seats were being won at an average cost of almost 100,000 votes, while the two bigger parties were achieving victories with an average of about 30,000 votes.

Leadership race, page 5			
Analysis of a landslide, Back page			
	Total votes	MPs	% of vote
1910	3,127,087	272	48.9
L	2,820,581	272	43.2
C	306,506	0	7.8
1919	2,430,599	272	48.9
L	2,292,388	272	43.9
C	138,211	0	7.1
1929	5,500,382	345	38.2
L	2,618,267	142	18.5
C	2,882,115	142	17.5
1939	5,538,824	282	38.1
L	4,311,147	191	28.6
C	1,227,677	91	20.5
1959	8,036,898	419	48.3
L	4,438,594	191	23.0
C	3,598,304	228	28.2
1969	8,052,473	280	38.2
L	3,598,304	228	28.2
C	4,454,169	52	20.1

Leading article, page 9

## Ex-MPs will receive up to £14,510 severance pay

By Alan Hamilton

Members of the last Parliament who failed to win reelection on Thursday can at least look forward to the cushion of greatly improved redundancy pay. Those who have stood down, from retirement or because their constituencies have vanished in boundary changes, will also enjoy substantial severance benefits.

Under present rules, retired or defeated MPs will collect redundancy payments of between £7,250 and £14,510, depending upon age and length of service, but the amounts could be substantially increased if the new Parliament decides to vote itself a pay rise.

Before the dissolution, Parliament set aside a report recommending that the salary of an MP should rise from £14,510 to £19,000. It is already agreed that if the report is accepted, the increased pension and redundancy payment which will follow will be backdated.

After the 1979 election, defeated MPs were entitled to only £1,724, the equivalent of three months' pay.

Under the present system, MPs who lose their seats either by boundary changes or the will of the electorate are entitled to redundancy payments ranging from six months' salary to a full year's salary, depending upon age and length of service.

The generous conditions are assumed to have been a factor in persuading some former Labour MPs, deserted by their constituencies, to stand as independents, even against hopeless odds.

## Reagan hails victory, East block dismayed

By Our Foreign Staff

Conservative leaders round the world sent their congratulations to Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday on her runaway victory, while the public response from left-wing governments was muted: most members of the communist block averted their gaze in dismay.

President Reagan, who learned of the "impressive" triumph while flying back to Washington from Minneapolis, telephoned the Prime Minister at 3.20 am (London time) yesterday to thank her for her "past support and counsel" and added: "If in future I should have any need... how would you like to manage a campaign?"

The essence of Conservative delight was expressed by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister. He said Britain had "turned their backs on socialism".

The Kremlin blamed "right-wing figures" in the Labour Party for coming out publicly against the "agreed manifesto" during the campaign. It also criticized the British "winner" for "distorting" the "real position of the political parties in the country".

Those remarks might be seen as an endorsement of Mr Kinrock, the leading light of the soft left in the Shadow Cabinet and the national executive, although it is not yet clear whether Mr Kinrock might run for deputy leadership on a soft-right-left ticket with someone like Mr Shore or Mr Hattersley.

Mr Kinrock last night appeared to be preparing the ground for high office when he said that he foresaw changes in party policy on the EEC and he commented on Militant Tendency: "That is now no longer a problem. It is obvious to everyone that it cannot be tolerated."

Mr Golding also said that it was more important that the new leadership should be able to carry conviction with Labour voters. That was more important than an ability to speak for and to party members.

Those remarks might be seen as an endorsement of Mr Kinrock, the leading light of the soft left in the Shadow Cabinet and the national executive, although it is not yet clear whether Mr Kinrock might run for deputy leadership on a soft-right-left ticket with someone like Mr Shore or Mr Hattersley.

## Times Guide to House

Today's 12-page supplement setting out the election results and biographies of MPs is a prelude to *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*, which is to be published next month. The guide will include, along with photographs of all MPs, articles on the election campaign and Mrs Thatcher's first Parliament, and statistical analyses of voting in the election. The guide is being published by Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN (Tel: 01-434 3767) to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

## CBI joins call for lower interest rates

Continued from page 1

will be the introduction of a new Finance Bill to give permanent effect to the tax concessions proposed in Sir Geoffrey Howe's March budget, but blocked by the Opposition in last-minute haggling before the dissolution of Parliament, notably the raising of the higher rate tax bands and the mortgage tax relief ceiling from £25,000 to £30,000.

Pressure mounted on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government yesterday to bring about an early cut in interest rates. The Confederation of British Industry delivered an urgent plea for lower rates, and the building societies announced a special meeting on June 22 to decide whether to increase the mortgage rate.

In the City there are hopes that bank base rates may soon fall from the present level of 10 per cent, but financial markets were catching their breath yesterday after the election excitement and delaying any firm judgment until after the weekend.

After a volatile night on the overseas exchange, sterling had a quieter day, closing down 1.05 cents at \$1.5700 against the dollar. Stock market prices edged up 0.7 to new closing record of 717.1.

Business news, page 11

## The diary of a winner

Continued from page 1

lost Yeovil, but that this had been balanced by the capture of Nuneaton.

It was an emotional occasion. One official said: "She could not have been more generous in her praise and genuine in her gratitude."

Mrs Thatcher said: "It is all over now. The adrenalin is flowing. I don't know what we are going to do next. But don't worry. We are not going to call another election." As that Mr Denis Thatcher chipped in to laughter: "No, we are not."

On leaving yesterday last night, she returned to Downing Street, where she spent five minutes on a victorious walkabout shaking hands with the crowds.

## Drunk children lead to church disco ban

A Church of Scotland minister has banned Saturday night discos at his church because children as young as 12 have been going there drunk.

"Some youngsters are so drunk they cannot stand up," the Rev Ralph Taylor, of Calderhead Church, in Shotts, Lanarkshire, said. "After four years I have had enough. Recently the problem has just got out of hand and it's giving the church a bad name."

Mr Taylor, the Church of Scotland, expert on drugs and solvent abuse, said the last straw had been when some boys he was ejecting showered him and his elders with abuse and swearing.

It was a disgrace that shopkeepers should profit from such trade, but he had also seen instances of adults going into off-licence shops to buy drink for young teenagers.

## Unions press for new leader

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A Labour Victory which financed the election campaign. Mr Foot should make a quick announcement, he said, but the party must avoid the divisions caused by the deputy leadership election between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey.

"The issue of the leadership now rests with the leader himself. If there are going to be changes then it is vital that they are made in a calm, considered and democratic atmosphere and not in the kind of destructive recriminations we had after the last election."

Some right-wing union leaders were also calling for a change in the party's policies.

A key statement on Mr Foot's future came last night from Mr David Bassett, chairman of Trade Unions for

## Foot bitter over 'SDP treachery'

By Amanda Haigh

A weary Mr Michael Foot yesterday bitterly attacked the "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" conducted by the Conservatives and the "unforgivable treachery" of the SDP who won the election for the Tories.

Visibly depressed, Mr Foot spent all day refusing to answer questions about the future of the leadership of the Labour Party or of the party itself.

He travelled from his Hampstead home, where he had rested during the morning, with his wife Jill and dog Dizzie to Labour's Walworth Road, south London, headquarters, yesterday afternoon, to be greeted by a large banner with "Welcome Michael" written in red letters.

He was soon joined by Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader and the two spent an hour and a half addressing party staff.

They refused to make any public comment, but party members later told *The Times* that Mr Foot had said: "It was a deeply reactionary and offensive campaign fought by our opponents. That makes all the more scandalous and unforgivable the treachery of those who helped to enable the Tories to win the election - defectors from our own ranks."

"The Liberals are entitled to their case, but those who are seeking to inflict injury on us at

all times are an entirely different story."

He said that no one could dispute that the Labour Party had had a severe setback, but the policies had been intelligent and the right ones on which to fight the election. There had been difficulties over some aspects of the way these policies had been presented, but he believed what the party had said to the electorate would be vindicated in coming years.

Mr Healey said that it was the most severe setback for the party since 1931, but he was sure there would be some vindication in coming years.

Other police officers met "front line" residents of Raiton Road, in Brixton, south London, yesterday in an effort to ease recent tension in the area, the scene of riots two years ago.

The meeting voted to exclude the press. Leading members refused comment, except to say there had been an "open exchange of views" and that the black community had asked for changes in policing.

The Rev David Moore, vice-chairman of the consultative group, said: "The police listened very carefully to what we had to say and we will have to see if they act on it. It was a cool and calm meeting and some people gave specific examples of problems."

Mr Moore said he hoped the meeting would help to reduce the tension, which became evident at a stormy meeting last Tuesday, when residents claimed Brixton was under police siege.

Commander Alexander Marnoch, head of L division, which includes Brixton, said: "It was a frank meeting with an open exchange of views. I would hope there will be similar future meetings."

## Abolition of GLC may be hard, Whitehall says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Carrying out the Government's intention of abolishing the Greater London Council will prove complicated, according to Civil Service sources yesterday. By contrast, legislation to end the six metropolitan counties is proving relatively easy to draft.

One of the first questions confronting ministers in the new Government is how much detail they want to give about the authorities that will succeed the GLC. A small but difficult problem is the future of County Hall, the huge 1930s pile on the South Bank that houses the

GLC and the former London Education Authority. Ministers are understood to favour simple legislation, leaving the Department of the Environment to decide what kind of authorities take over present functions.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been told that his predecessor promises about the extent of savings from the abolition plans will have to be revised.

A representative of the GLC's Labour councillors yesterday promised, "a determined fight" but she acknowledged that there were as yet no concrete plans.

## 7,000 fewer in Services

The number of Servicemen fell by 2.1 per cent to 320,623 in the year ended in March, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. The decrease of about 7,000 is in line with planned government reductions. There are about 14,000 fewer Servicemen than in mid-1981, when the cuts were announced. A slow-down in recruitment has

## Reporter killed herself after an affair

Mrs Pat Ledger, aged 35, an award-winning journalist, killed herself after her husband found out about a short affair she had with her former editor, it was stated at an inquest in Rotherham yesterday.

Mr David Flynn, the former editor of the *Sheffield Star*, admitted that he had committed adultery with Mrs Ledger. Her husband, Mr Michael Ledger, aged 42, a plumber, found out about the affair and told his wife he thought their marriage was over.

Mr Flynn now holds a senior editorial position on *The Times*. The coroner recorded a verdict that Mrs Ledger killed herself.

## Transplant boy's dog offers

Several families in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, yesterday offered to take in Prince, the pet dog which will have to leave its owners' home because it might spread an infection to their son, who has had a bone marrow transplant.

James Astbury, aged five, of Highfield Avenue, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, is recovering in Westminster Hospital, London.

## Science report

### 'Warning' by trees may help crop protection

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A recent research paper suggested that trees communicate with each other when being attacked by insect pests. If the findings are confirmed the 'discovery' would have profound implications for work on crop protection.

The evidence that trees communicate was reported by Dr Gordon Orians and Dr David Rhoades of the University of Washington, to the ecology research committee of the American National Science Foundation, which has funded their research.

The scientists suggest that plants emit their warnings in the form of pheromones, chemical substances which are known to be produced by animals as sex-attractants. This is the first time evidence has been put forward that pheromones are generated by plants.

The general idea is that volatile chemicals released by plants in response to damage of leaves can cause chemical changes in neighbouring, undamaged plants that render the 'damaged' ones less

## Drunk children lead to church disco ban

A Church of Scotland minister has banned Saturday night discos at his church because children as young as 12 have been going there drunk.

"Some youngsters are so drunk they cannot stand up," the Rev Ralph Taylor, of Calderhead Church, in Shotts, Lanarkshire, said. "After four years I have had enough. Recently the problem has just got out of hand and it's giving the church a bad name."

Mr Taylor, the Church of Scotland, expert on drugs and solvent abuse, said the last straw had been when some boys he was ejecting showered him and his elders with abuse and swearing.

It was a disgrace that shopkeepers should profit from such trade, but he had also seen instances of adults going into off-licence shops to buy drink for young teenagers.

## Climber injured

Mr Neil Hetherington, aged 25, of Milford, Derbyshire, suffered serious head injuries on Thursday after losing his footing on a rock face at Hoben Quarry, Buxington, Derbyshire. Yesterday he was in intensive care.

## MORI poll was right on election forecast

By Richard Evans

Mr Bob Worcester, head of Market and Opinion Research International, was yesterday delighted after again producing an eve of election opinion poll accurately forecasting the election outcome.

MORI produced the final poll of the campaign, conducted on Wednesday only hours before the election took place, which correctly predicted the final voting outcome - Conservatives 44 per cent, Labour 28 per cent, Alliance 26 per cent and others 2 per cent.

Other polling organizations consistently underestimated the final Labour vote and overestimated Conservative support.

"I am very pleased. It vindicates the accuracy of the polls, if not the way they were used by some of the media and politicians. People read too much into polls and there were examples of politicians deliberately misreading polls to their own advantage," he said.

Explaining his success, he added: "Ninety-five per cent of polling is science; the other 5 per cent is luck. If you are not lucky it is not a good business to be in."

Audience Selection whose telephone polls had the Alliance ahead of Labour in the final 10 days of the campaign, performed last week.

"It does not look too good for us," Mr John Clemens of Audience Selection admitted yesterday. "Obviously we will continue to do polls but when you have an error which is larger than other people you have to look at it and see how it can be bettered."

Critics of telephone polling for elections believe it will continue to be unreliable until telephone ownership increases to 95 per cent from its present level of between 75 and 85 per cent.

Mr Nick Sparrow of Marplan said yesterday that the regular error in most of the polls, which inflated backing for the Conservatives and failed to realize Labour's strength, may have been due to the election turnout. "Maybe a few Conservatives felt so sure of victory they did not bother to turn up," he said.

"But overall I think we have done very well indeed. We have come up with answers that are within 3 or 4 per cent of the actual results."

Pol field work dates C Lab Alio Oth

	Harris	May 31/	June 1/	June 2/	June 3/	June 4/	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	46	28	24	2						
Lab	47	28	23	2						
Alio	47	25	26	2						
Oth										

	Marplan	May 31/	June 1/	June 2/	June 3/	June 4/	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	47	30	22	1						
Lab	44	27	27	1 1/2						
Alio	47	25	25	2						
Oth	46	26	26	2						

	Gallup	May 31/	June 1/	June 2/	June 3/	June 4/	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	45 1/2	31 1/2	22	1						
Lab	45 1/2	28 1/2	26	2						
Alio										
Oth										

	MORI	June 2/	June 3/	June 4/	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	43	32	23	2				
Lab	45	28	25	2				
Alio	47	25	25	2				
Oth	44	28	26	2				

	NOP	June 3/	June 4/	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	47	29	23	1			
Lab	46	28	24	2			
Alio	47	25	26	2			
Oth							

	Audience Selection	June 5/	June 6/	June 7/	June 8/
C	45	24	28	3	
Lab	45	23	29	3	
Alio					
Oth					

150 من الاموال



## Roach feared someone was out to kill him, friend tells inquest

By Nicholas Thimmins

Mr Colin Roach, the black an aged 21 who died of a shotgun wound in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station in London last January, fought someone was after him to kill him on the night he died, an inquest into his death was told yesterday.

A jury at Clerkenwell County court heard of his last day from friends, including an hour-long drive around the East End of London, in which he urged Mr Keith Scully, the white youth who drove him and ropped him off near Stoke Newington police station, to keep moving, drive fast and like him somewhere where no one knew him.

Mr Scully said he picked up Mr Roach at about 10.15 on the night he died. He said Mr Roach was agitated. When he offered to take him home he said: "No, don't take me there, they will be waiting for me."

Mr Scully said he was in some kind of trouble. When he asked him if he was, Mr Roach said: "We are all going to die."

He continued if he told him that was wrong, "they will get out," Mr Scully said.

"I said, 'who?' He said, 'I ain't tell you'. At one point Mr Roach said that a friend of his Joe Joseph was dead. Mr Scully said, At that point he ropped off Jim Joseph, Joe's brother, who was in the car with them, to look for Joe.



Colin Roach: "Upset but not hysterical"

Miss Denise Carlow, another friend of Mr Roach's said that Jim Joseph came up to her flat looking for his brother and told her: "Colin's cracking up down there. He thinks somebody is after him to kill him."

Mr Scully said that during the drive Mr Roach wanted to be taken to Bethnal Green police station but agreed instead to be taken to his brother's.

He directed Mr Scully to drive to Stoke Newington. He

stopped just short of the police station and Mr Roach said: "It's all right, I will be safe here". Instead of walking down a side street he walked up the road and into the police station.

Mr Scully said he did not see anyone else on the pavement. He drove slowly past the police station and saw someone standing in the entrance. Against the light he could not be sure it was Mr Roach, but he thought he was the only person in the police station lobby. He said Mr Roach had not been "hysterical" just "upset".

During Mr Scully's evidence the shotgun and a holdall that was found with Mr Roach's body was produced. It was shown that the gun could fit in the holdall only when the butt was off it and the gun was in a broken position.

The inquest was told that there were no fingerprints on the gun and that no tests had been made for fingerprints on the holdall.

Mr Bruce Grant, a Scotland Yard fingerprint specialist, said that the rate for finding fingerprints on firearms was very, very low. Of 41 firearms he had found fingerprints on only two. There was no sign that the gun had been wiped clean.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

## Lawyers split over prosecution options

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government draft proposals for a new kind of prosecution service independent of the police are splitting the various branches of the legal profession. Prosecutors, magistrates, their clerks, and London criminal solicitors are completely divided over which of three options proposed by government officials they favour.

The options for an independent prosecution service, proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, were put forward in a consultative paper last December by a working party of officials under the Home Office and including representatives from the Lord Chancellor's and Law Officers' department.

The first option is an integrated national system under which there would be a chain of locally-based prosecutors, controlled and appointed by a central department.

The second is a decentralized national system, with regionally-based prosecutors as independent office holders under the Crown having a degree of autonomy, and the third a local system with each police area having a prosecution department independent of the police and accountable to a local supervisory body.

However, the various legal groups who have responded to the proposals are divided. The Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales favours a local system, the Justices' Clerks' Society and the Magistrates' Association a decentralized national system, and the London Criminal Courts' Solicitors' Association an integrated national system.

The bodies are also split - down different lines - over whether all prosecutions at present initiated by the police should be conducted by lawyers. The Justices' Clerks' and prosecuting solicitors are opposed to even minor cases being presented by officers who are not legally qualified; but magistrates and London criminal solicitors accept that it is not practicable for lawyers to act in every case.

The 350-member Justices' Clerks' Society says that a national system would be unwieldy, bureaucratic and subject to delays. It would equally be unacceptable, it says, for the local prosecutor to be accountable to a local supervisory body which tried to influence prosecution policy either directly or indirectly.

An independent crown prosecutor appointed under the crown would however have a large measure of autonomy in day to day duties, but would be answerable to a central department for policy, and could act without the fear of political and other pressures from central or local government, trade unions or other bodies.

The same decentralized national system is favoured by the Magistrates' Association. It says that it recognizes the problems, in particular the lack of a regional tier of government and the need for the crown prosecutor's area of responsibility not to be too large.

## Call likely for review of juries

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Half of the people who plead not guilty in crown courts are acquitted, a Home Office Research Unit paper is likely to show.

The paper, which is expected to be published soon, is bound to strengthen calls for reexamination of the jury system and police efficiency. The Government has promised to "extend substantially" the grounds for disqualifying those with criminal records from serving on juries.

The paper is one of the ways in which Whitehall is prepared for action by the Government. Another aid will be a computer model of the criminal justice system being created for the first time. Prepared by research unit officials, it will enable the Government to make more sophisticated calculations of the effect of its proposals on the system as a whole.

The Government has said that it is ready to increase police establishments where necessary, but Whitehall is aware of worries by professionals in the penal system that more police activity could increase the work load on other parts of it, such as the prison and probation service, which are already hard pressed.

One Whitehall brief ministers are likely to want is on the reintroduction of capital punishment. Although the issue would be decided on a free vote, a House of Commons made up of more hard-line supporters of Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to bring in hanging.



Ring-a-roses: Prince Edward taking part in a traditional Tarala dance with Fijian women on the island of Beqa. He has been visiting Fiji as part of a tour of the Pacific islands on his way home from his teaching job in New Zealand.

## Scientist jailed for making LSD

An American scientist who was arrested after a police and customs investigation codenamed "Dr No" was jailed for eight years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for manufacturing LSD.

Peter Webster, aged 36, from Brooklyn, set up a laboratory in

the bedroom of a rented house at Normandy, Surrey. He produced sheets of paper impregnated with LSD "dots" with a street value of £150,000 and had planned to make a further £2m of the drug when he was arrested last October. Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said.

Webster was found guilty of illegally manufacturing LSD between July and October and was told by Judge Abdeia: "You are a man of high intellectual calibre and must have known what the consequences were." The judge recommended that Webster should be deported on completion of his sentence.

## The revised TV-am doubles its audience

By Christopher Warman

TV-am has made a remarkable recovery in its audience since it launched its revised breakfast programmes last month, viewing figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board yesterday show.

For the week ended June 5 the average weekday audience was 788,000 more than double the 300,000 for the previous week. From its low point of 200,000 in the middle of last month the station has quickly achieved a healthier look after changes at the company.

The latest average figure is only 100,000 short of the peak level of 800,000 reached in TV-am's first week of transmission at the beginning of February.

The breakfast station reacted happily to the new figures yesterday. "We are thrilled. It means we have a better programme and it is better promoted, but obviously we have a way to go yet", a spokesman said.

The week's programmes, presented by Nick Owen and Linda Berry, included items from Epsom for the Derby and an interview with Prince Michael about the thirtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which helped to boost the audience.

In the same week BBC's Breakfast Time saw its audience drop from 1,700,000 to 1,300,000 although for the election Special with Sir Robin Day which followed it the average was 1,500,000.

The BBC commented that the true figure for TV-am was 300,000, its previous average, because the total included the audience when BBC's programme was not on the air.

It added that the loss of 400,000 was only partly because of the strength of TV-am's programmes. The comment suggests at least a recognition, if not a worry, about the increase in TV-am's audience.

## Guide to advanced motoring

The Institute of Advanced Motorists is holding a nationwide open day tomorrow as part of its campaign to encourage more people to take advanced driving or motorcycling test.

More than eighty groups in England, Wales and Scotland will demonstrate some of the exercises required and will offer free assessments.

The institute, which has 76,000 members, claims that about 15,000 of them have obtained reduced car insurance after passing the stringent test, lasting an hour and 40 minutes.

## Woman helped to catch raider

Mrs Delia Hersh, aged 23, a cashier in a building society office in Barking, north-east London, was awarded £100 by a judge in the Central Criminal Court yesterday for following and helping to bring to justice an armed robber who had held up the branch twice. She gave police a description of his van.

Frederic Newman, aged 32, of Ordinance Road, Enfield, north London, was jailed for 10 years after admitting 10 robberies and having a firearm.

## £1½m appeal for a round church

A £500,000 appeal for the Holy Sepulchre Church, Northampton, was launched yesterday by Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

The church is one of only four remaining round churches in the country, and the Duchess put two of her paintings on show at a fund-raising art exhibition.

## Policeman dies

Police Inspector Thomas Gillies, aged 49, was found dead from gunshot wounds at his home at Bury Close, Gosport, Hampshire, on Thursday night. Mr Gillies, who was married with two children, was stationed at Fareham.

## Pupils not to resit A levels

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thousands of A level students in London and the south-east of England will not have to resit their examinations. An inquiry by officials yesterday found no evidence to support a claim that papers had been stolen and sold for up to £100 each.

But the London University examinations council acknowledged that security at its examination centre, where papers are held, was not tight enough and said immediate steps would be taken to improve it.

Mr Alan Stephenson, secretary of the council, admitted the difficulty of checking allegations that papers had been taken, but he said: "I am as sure as I can possibly be that no question papers have got out."

The announcement will come as a relief to 5,500 pupils who sat A level on Wednesday and were told on emerging that they might have to retake the examination. The claim was made anonymously by a university employee, who took specimen papers to The Standard, London's evening newspaper, and described security at the centre as "a joke".

The employee had been identified and interviewed by the board, Mr Stephenson said, and he now faced the prospect of losing his job.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is also considering charges after a man was interviewed by officers of the Metropolitan police serious crime squad.

The Standard said their informant continued to maintain that the specimen papers were typical of others that were being taken and sold. They also included history, due to be taken next Thursday.

## Antique dealers' fair is back in Park Lane

By Geraldine Norman, Sales Room Correspondent

The Grosvenor House Antiques Fair opened yesterday after a four-year absence. It was the high point of the art market's summer season from its foundation in 1934 until 1979, when a chambermaids' strike caused Forte's owner of the lavish hotel in Park Lane, to discontinue it.

The fair, which was opened by Princess Anne, looks much the same, with its lavish flower arrangements. Most of the same dealers were there, although one or two are concentrating on the Burlington Fair, at the Royal Academy in October, which had been arranged as an alternative to the old fair before the Forte family softened and invited the antique dealers back.

The participants, as usual, were not too willing to tell anyone where the goods had come from. If previous owners realized the prices being asked in Park Lane, they might be horrified.

## Parents of crash victim praised by QC

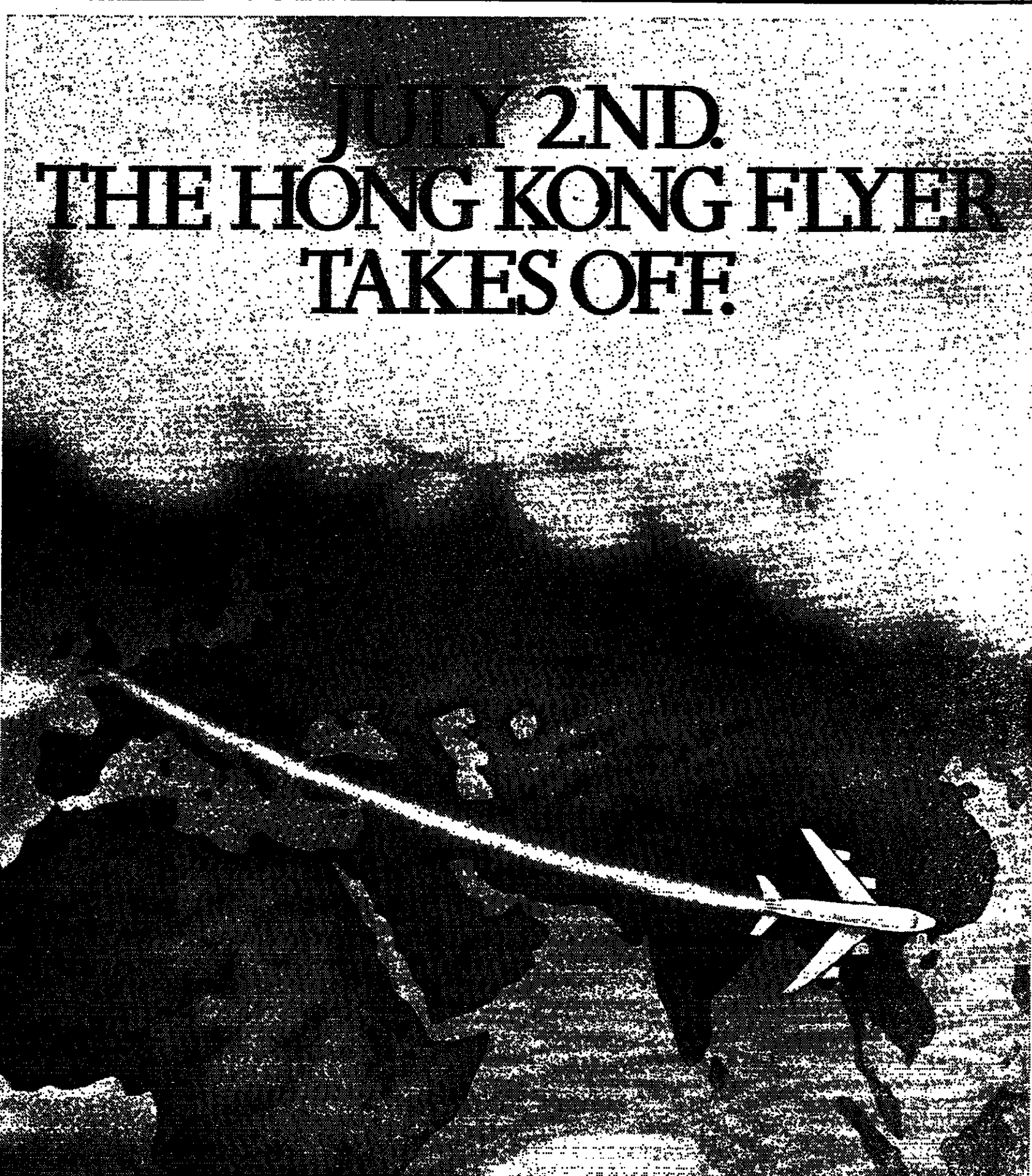
From Our Correspondent, Manchester

The parents of Miss Amanda Kyffin, aged 23, who was seriously injured in a road accident 10 years ago, were praised for their "remarkable devotion" to her in the High Court in Manchester yesterday.

Miss Kyffin was unemployed and could not manage her own affairs because of a head injury. Mr Keith Goddard, QC told the court. But her parents had encouraged her interest in athletics and swimming and she now competed at international level at home and abroad, he said.

"This is her main interest in life and theoretically it is probably the best thing that can be done for this young lady", Mr Goddard said.

Miss Kyffin, of Arleymere Close, Cheshire Hulme, Greater Manchester, was awarded agreed damages of £62,500 with costs. Mr Justice Wood approved settlement of the action against Mr George Townsend, also of Cheshire Hulme, the driver of a car which hit her. The award will be invested by the court on her behalf.



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**Kenneth MacMillan**  
(Kt): Aged 53; principal choreographer to Royal Ballet Covent Garden since 1977; ballets include *Romeo and Juliet*, *Isadora* and *Anastasia*; started as dancer, Royal Ballet;

Cartographers, map. Ford Mott Co. Incubator: Cascon, postoff. D M G Childers, Inc. Agent, the Caravan Club; T D Clarke, reg. mechanical engr. Yorks Res Ltd auth: K. Miles, for serv to ocean res and yachts; K. Collins, for serv to community in woodwork; note, prin. dep of Finance and Personal; J V Corcoran, supra engr. Des of J S Corrin, for post and publ serv; H. A. T.D. for post serv; Miss J Crofts, for

[illegible]

**ROYAL RED CROSS**  
Associate Second Class  
Supt Nursing Off J V Gill, QARNNS.

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**Y LIST**

(Quartermaster) G W Gay, RE; Maj A A Gilbert, LW Off Class 2 (now Act W Off Class 1) B D Osborne, RAMC; Maj A E Oulton, RA; Act Maj G Grant, ACF; Maj J R Harrison, RE.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL**

MR R G A Adams, RE: Set GWS Affien.  
ACT: Set J I Alham. SGT: Set J I Bell, R  
Sgt. Set John SOC. R Service. WFL  
ND K Mlyre, RE: Cr Sgt Bombardier.  
Daga, 2 Cnt: Staff-Sgt T. Gradon, R  
Bomber. Staff-Sgt D O Green, R  
R B Briggs, EMP: Staff-Sgt  
Stafford. Staff-Sgt J D Cant, R Signale  
Set Art P Camm, R Signale. Staff-Sgt  
Cnle. RE: Set DN Collar, REME: Sp P  
Vander, R Mine.  
R Dispend, REME: Set D F. Fyfe, R

[illegible]

O'Donnell, ROAC; Stoltz, Sgt C/A Payne,  
 O'Leary, Col of Harrow O JPH, RHQ/4; Stant-  
 ley, Col of Patton, RA; Stantley, O K  
 Stachem, RA; Sgt W R Ross, RW; Sgt  
 Stewart, Sgt S M Riley, RA; Stott, Col J  
 Stott, RA; Col J G Sturgis, RHC; Sturt-  
 geon, E O A Sturt, RHC; Sturt, R Williams,  
 LAC; Sturt, Sgt B Sturt, RA; Sgt M L C  
 Thurn, RE; Sturt, Sgt T A Sturt, RA; L C  
 Thurn, RHC; Col M G Sturt, RHC; Sgt M  
 Thurn, RA; Sgt R Sturt, RHC; Sturt, R  
 Thurn, RHC; Col J C Sturt, RHC; Sturt,  
 Sgt M D Walker, RE; Sturt, Sgt T C  
 Thurn, REME; Sturt, Sgt E P N Williams,  
 REME.

**AIR FORCE CROSS**  
 Capt P J Stockley, AAC.

**ROYAL RED CROSS**  
**Members First Class**  
 M P Gray, QARANC; M M A Nesbitt,  
 QARANC; L E Col G Russell, QARANC.

**Associates Second Class**  
 Col P W N Jones, QARANC; Capt A M T  
 Jones, QARANC; Lt Col M J Smith,  
 QARANC.

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**PRICE LIST**

Adults: F I L R B Above; F I L R Below; F I

**BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL**  
 ST J B B Andrews: FN ST C Caudy: FN  
 ST A J Harding: FN ST J J Hayes: FN ST  
 J: FN ST J McClelland: FN ST G F W  
 Wilson: FN ST M O Connell: FN ST D J  
 Smith: FN ST J Sturges: CN Tech R  
 A: CN Tech R Howard: CN Tech P  
 A: CN Tech B Wheeler: ST T G Farr  
 J: CN Tech ST D W Glasspool: ST B C  
 Jones: ST J Frithard: ST J E Roberts: CN  
 J Byrne.

**AIR FORCE CROSS**  
 CN B J N Eames: St Ldr P A Bedford: St  
 M D Beattie: St Ldr M W P Chambers: St

**AIR FORCE MEDAL**  
for R F MCP Souter.

**ROYAL RED CROSS**  
Associates Second Class  
for M E Johnston; P L C Holliday.

**QUEEN'S  
COMMENDATION  
OR VALUABLE SERVICE  
IN THE AIR**  
for M J Baker.

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# King Fahd and Gaddafi meet in attempt to find Lebanon consensus

By Our Foreign Staff

Speculation has intensified that Saudi Arabia is working towards a mini-summit on the Lebanon problem, with the unexpected arrival in Jiddah late on Thursday of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, once a strong critic of Saudi policies.

King Fahd, who with a host of Arab dignitaries met the Libyan leader at the airport, is trying to draw Libya into peace efforts over Iran and Iraq, for Lebanon as a whole and among factions of Mr. Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization. Both Libya and Syria are believed to have abetted a recent revolt among some Fatah elements in Lebanon.

Colonel Gaddafi arrived to a warm welcome in Jiddah for his first visit since Libya and Saudi Arabia broke off relations, from October 1980 to December 1981, in a dispute over Saudi Arabia's acquisition of American radar surveillance aircraft. The two countries have yet to exchange ambassadors.

The reception is part of Saudi Arabia's perennial quest for Arab solidarity and stability in the Middle East. Evidently the wealthy kingdom has been forced to acknowledge that the cooperation of the eccentric Libyan leader is needed to ensure quiet.

Yet until late last year the two countries were locked in a verbal war, with the Saudi media attacking Colonel Gaddafi as a "madman and an agent of Israel", and the Libyan leader accusing the Saudis of "sunning" Muslim holy places with flights by the American surveillance planes and predicting that the House of Saud would fall "like autumn leaves".

Informed sources in Riyadh believe that the Saudis are hoping to go beyond bilateral encounters and to arrange a mini-summit, grouping Syria, Lebanon, the PLO and a number of other Arab states. A limited summit, they are said to

feel, would be more likely to succeed than a full Arab League meeting.

Colonel Gaddafi, for his part, may be becoming more flexible, having found himself relatively isolated recently in the Arab and African worlds.

In Aden yesterday Mr Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held talks with President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen, on his latest stop to bolster support for his policies and Palestinian unity.

He arrived in Aden from North Yemen where both he and Colonel Gaddafi were in the capital of Sana on Thursday, although they apparently did not meet.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who talked separately to each leader of North Yemen, said afterwards that there was an agreement between Libya and the PLO to stop public criticism of each other.

# Silver lining for Poland's air smugglers

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

Even in Poland, it appears, every cloud (or at least every aircraft) has a silver lining. The police have announced that they have smashed a silver-smuggling ring and arrested almost 60 people, including 23 members of the Polish airline Lot.

The silver, mainly industrial, was stolen from state-owned factories and sold to private craftsmen. They in turn passed it on to airline pilots and stewards, who transported it to the West, principally to Cologne, Brussels and Vienna, as well as Cairo and Istanbul.

There, the silver was sold at immense profit for dollars. The dollars were brought back to Poland, distributed among various middlemen and changed

into zloties on the black market. According to the police, the main silver business was carried out between 1980 and 1982 and involved, at official prices, 55m zloties (about £400,000) of the metal.

The same gang also smuggled out works of art and drugs. The police say that the smugglers were also planning to branch out into other precious and semi-precious metals, but were arrested before the scheme got underway.

Until martial law was imposed at the end of 1981, travel to the West-East-West smuggling networks.

The most lucrative criminal schemes have included the smuggling of Russian furs (often painted over to make

them seem relatively modern and of low value) and the transport of diamonds from the Odesa and Moscow black market via Warsaw to the West.

The travel restrictions under martial law meant an increased reliance by smugglers on bribing airline staff, though security checks on these people have now been stopped up.

The police communiqué, published yesterday in the party daily, *Trybuna Ludu*, put the main emphasis on the lax security in state-owned factories. "The lucrative smuggling business was possible thanks to the careless and irresponsible handling of silver in the state-owned plants and complete ignorance of the binding regulations."

The newspaper warned, therefore, that a 1977 decree stipulated that silver could only be distributed by the state - that is, it is forbidden to make private sales. The police announcement was made in Cracow, which was one of the main centres of the silver business in southern Poland.

Apart from the airline employees, 24 owners of private factories and workshops were arrested, along with a number of alleged middlemen, including two students and a Yugoslav.

The Mayor of Warsaw, acting on the instructions of the Culture Ministry, has reactivated the Polish film-makers union, suspended since martial law was imposed. Andrzej Wajda and other pro-solidarity film directors have resigned from the board of the union.

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# Mistress of politicians poisoned

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sweetish Rani Trivedi was an exceedingly attractive woman. Her photograph today evokes an air of warm sensuality, with her rounded features, full lower lip, deeply kohlled eyes and unmanageable, fly-away hair.

She was born 33 years ago in circumstances of mild scandal - she was the illegitimate daughter of a Brahmin priest and a Bihar woman. Her private life was considered shocking by Indians, though it might not raise so many eyebrows in the West.

But her death and the events which followed it are causing the biggest uproar of all. They could be instrumental in the downfall of what is widely acknowledged to be most corrupt administration in the Indian Union.

When her mother died, the young girl - who became known to everybody as Bobby - was adopted by a woman member of the Bihar state legislative council, who is now a prominent member of Congress (I), the ruling party in Bihar.

Bobby went to convent school, dropped out of college in Patna, married, had two children, divorced and lived with her adoptive mother in her official residence.

She took a job in 1978 as a typewriter and typist with the Bihar legislative assembly, and before long was spending time with a deputy minister, or with a minister of state. Later she had been seeing a good deal of the son of the Speaker of the assembly, a member of the Youth Congress (I).

In the early hours of May 8 she died. Had she been a Hindu her body would have been burnt later that day, and that would have been that, but as she was a Christian she was buried.

When it was pointed out to the police that not one, but two death certificates had been drawn up for her, saying different things and stating conflicting times of death, they were able to have her body exhumed.

Post mortem analysis showed that she died as a result of ingesting an organophosphorus pesticide, malathion.

The finger of police suspicion soon pointed at one of her prominent lovers, and arrests would quickly have followed if the situation had been normal.

But, as the Delhi newspapers are fond of pointing out, it has not been unusual in Bihar to force the state police to take a line of action advantageous to the government.

Many people are convinced that in large parts of the state there is no rule of law. In some districts people have taken the law into their own hands. There are more unlicensed arms in Bihar, it is suggested, than in the rest of India put together.

The opposition in the state is having a field day. It has already been calling loudly for the dismissal of Mr Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister. Now it feels that it has an additional stick with which to beat him.

The suspected individual has already been plainly identified in the papers, but no action has been taken. Instead, the conduct of the case has been taken out of the hands of the local police altogether, and passed to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Indian equivalent of the FBI.



'Bobby': Delhi police investigating death.

# Greece in the EEC chair Papandreou mends fences with Israel

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Under strong pressure from the practical realities posed by the assumption of the EEC presidency on July 1, the pro-Arab Socialist Government of Greece is suppressing its animosity towards Israel and trying to mend its fences.

Mr David Kimche, secretary-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, has just spent two days in Athens at the invitation of his Greek opposite number, Mr Nikos Katapodis, who will soon be handling the EEC's political consultations.

The senior Israeli official, who is the first to be invited since the Socialists came to power 20 months ago, was given assurances that whatever the Greek Government's views on the Middle East, the Greek side would respect the rules of the game in discharging its duties as community President.

Only a few weeks ago, Greek delegation went to Israel to sign the renewal of a cultural agreement, as well as one for the exchange of information between state news agencies.



Mr Papandreou: Cooler relations with the Arabs.

The visit was kept secret by the Greek side, as has been its practice for fear of Arab reactions, but it was clear that the thaw had set in.

All this is a far cry from the Greek Government's attitude towards Israel barely one year ago when Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, had compared the Israelis in Lebanon with the Nazis. And affectionately hugged "brother" Yasser Arafat.

His Government's absolute identification with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's cause, and the highly emotional description of the Palestinian struggle as a modern-day Thermopylae and Marathon by the Greek state media, unleashed a short-lived wave of antisemitism in Greece.

The PLO office here had already been raised to a status equal to Israel's diplomatic representation - a step short of *de jure* recognition which successive Greek governments had withheld from Israel for fear of harming Greek interests in Arab countries.

Relations with the Arabs have recently cooled off. Although the Government's ardent defence of the Palestinian cause is prompted by genuine ideological sympathy, the average Greek has sincerely believed that in return for this solidarity the Arabs would have flooded Greece with petro-dollar investments.

The investments did not materialize, and when Mr Chadi Kilibi, the secretary-general of the Arab League, visited Athens officially last December he was told quite plainly that the Greeks were disappointed. What added insult to injury was that many Arab countries supported Turkey in international organizations.

# Three more soldiers die in ambush

From Robert Fisk, Tyre

In the most serious ambush of its kind in recent months three more Israeli soldiers were killed yesterday three miles from Tyre when guerrillas raked their two-vehicle patrol with automatic rifle fire as it passed through a narrow lane surrounded by orchards.

Israeli troops said that a fourth soldier - who had chased the gunmen into the orchard - had been kidnapped and taken away by guerrillas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Immanuel of the Israeli Army said later that none of the soldiers had been kidnapped. However, throughout the morning, plainclothes Israeli security agents armed with Uzi sub-machine guns were driving around the city, while Israeli Army helicopters flew low over the surrounding countryside.

It had been a bad night for the Israelis in Tyre. Around midnight there was a burst of shooting around the port area of the city and Israeli troops were seen firing near the waterfront.

When I visited the district yesterday morning, a Muslim family living near a harbour said that the Israelis had been ambushed and that in the aftermath of the attack their three-year-old son had found a live hand grenade lying beside the house. I saw the grenade myself, its pin still intact and apparently of Russian manufacture, lying in the yard beside the building.

Yesterday's ambush occurred just outside the village of Deir Qanoun in Nahar, which is one mile inside the area controlled by troops of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.

# Tutu gives warning on hangings

From Michael Horvath, Johannesburg

South Africa would be "freed through bloodshed and violence or through negotiations", Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a prayer meeting on Thursday night for the three African National Congress members hanged earlier in the day.

The problems of our country cannot be solved by violence... Those who have opted for the armed struggle, whom blacks regard as freedom fighters, and those who are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, will say: "We must perpetrate the worst possible damage because we are going to hang in any case."

There was unrest on Thursday night at the University of Zululand and Fort Hare University, both black establishments. At the University of Zululand, students set a police vehicle alight, broke into the campus canteen and broke windows.

At Fort Hare, students were reported to have boycotted classes.

# Nato agrees on security precautions East-West trade row avoided

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

The 16-member nations of Nato, whose foreign ministers ended their council meeting in Paris yesterday, have agreed in their final communiqué that trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe must remain consistent with broad allied security concerns.

That included avoiding dependence on the Soviet Union or contributing to Soviet military capabilities. Development of Western energy resources should therefore be encouraged, the communiqué said.

It made no comment on wider aspects of East-West trade, but M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, expressed France's satisfaction

that what had been predicted would be a difficult debate on East-West trade had been avoided, and that there had been no attempt (by the US) to turn Nato into an economic alliance.

The Nato foreign ministers also reaffirmed the importance they attached to the 1979 Nato "dual track" decision on the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe, and expressed their full support for the efforts of the US "to reach a successful outcome in the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear forces (IMF). They would support continued negotiations even after initial deployment."

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, described the council meeting as very successful and very important and said that the alliance had shown its unity, firmness and cohesion on the question of the Geneva INF negotiations.

The Russians must now show themselves to be reasonable and participate seriously in the negotiations, he said, adding that it remained to be seen whether the Russians were ready to reach an agreement. The first Nato missiles are due to be deployed in Europe before the next planned meeting of Nato foreign ministers on December 8.

In a preamble to the final communiqué the Nato members expressed their determination to ensure through negotiations the establishment of a stable military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level. There was no longer any mention of the US "zero option".

The Nato allies also expressed their concern over "the sustained increase in Soviet military strength in Europe and capability for military action worldwide, which far exceeds defence needs".

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# US selling tanks to Greece

Washington - The Reagan Administration has told Congress that it plans to sell Greece 100 M60 tanks fitted with heat-seeking target equipment at a cost of \$186m (about £124m).

The announcement came a day after the Pentagon had told Congress that it intended to sell Turkey \$155m worth of equipment to modernize its older M48 tanks.

# Kashmir victory

Delhi, (AFP) - The ruling National Conference of Mr Farooq Abdullah, the Chief Minister, retained power in Jammu and Kashmir by securing an absolute majority in the 76-member legislative assembly, it was announced yesterday.

# Mine toll rises

Belgrade (AP) - The death toll from a methane gas explosion on Tuesday in the Aleksinac coal mine rose to 14 yesterday when two more victims died.

# Liege battle

Brussels - Police and firemen fought with high pressure hoses in Liege, when troops and civil defence workers moved into the strike-town city to move rotting garbage from the streets.

# Island swim

Portoferraro, Elba (AP) - Signor Paolo Pinto, aged 46, an Italian lawyer, braved the choppy Mediterranean and a cowering school of dolphins to become the first person to swim the 40 miles between Corsica and Elba.

# Game park peril

Nairobi (AP) - Another group of foreign tourists, the second in a week, has been attacked and robbed in Kenya's Masai Mara game reserve.

# Top US general calls for aid before arms

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

General Edward Meyer, retiring Army Chief of Staff, has made clear to reporters here that US troops should not be sent to El Salvador without the support of the American public, which he doubted would be forthcoming.

General Meyer, who is due to retire on June 22 said on Thursday that he backed President Reagan's broad programme of economic and military aid to Central America but added "I believe economic aid is at least equally important, if not more important, than military aid."

He said that the better the Central American governments were able to respond to the needs of the people, the less of a burden would be placed on the US.

President Reagan has accused Sandanista Government in Nicaragua, which is supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, of giving aid to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

President Reagan has repeatedly said he has no intention of sending US combat troops to El Salvador, whose Washington-backed Government is fighting left-wing guerrillas. The US has about 35 military advisers and trainers in El Salvador.

General Meyer said that the El Salvador elections due this November would be a time to assess the way things were going. He also observed that for any US troops to be sent, there would have to be a consensus

within the American people that it was important that American soldiers be there.

"You can't send soldiers off to war without having the support of the American people," the General, who was a field officer in Vietnam, was quoted as saying.

The Soviet Union has recently doubled the number of its military personnel in Cuba, the American television network ABC reported. Thursday, quoting sources close to US intelligence services, AFP reports.

ABC said 1,500 Soviet soldiers arrived in April to join a 3,000-strong brigade which has long been stationed in Cuba. In the past few days, the report said, 1,700 more men arrived who were not taking part in the exercises.

MANAGUA: Mr Richard Stone, the US envoy, met Nicaraguan leaders here yesterday to assess ways of restoring peace in Central America, Reuters reports.

Mr Stone is on a 10-nation tour of the region at a time when relations between Managua and Washington are at a new low.



## THE ARTS

## Theatre

## Henry VIII makes a rare and risky appearance

Henry VIII, which opens at Stratford on Tuesday, is the Royal Shakespeare Company's one "risk" production for the season, according to Trevor Nunn, joint artistic director of the company, with the need for high box-office receipts, even one risk is almost too much. The production of *Henry VIII*, not performed at Stratford for 14 years, has been entrusted to Howard Davies. This is his second production for the big Stratford stage, following his debut last year with *Macbeth* after more than four years spent running the RSC's Warehouse Theatre.

Davies emphatically refutes any suggestion that the risk is involved because it is not a good play, and gives several reasons for its rare appearance. First is that the play uses state occasions as propaganda in the changing role of the king and his people, and they demand a cast of 80 to 90, making it a huge and epic piece. The size can be scaled down, and is with this production, but the cast still remains large, and the cost therefore high. The play is also marked by its historical inaccuracies, which have led critics to decry its importance.

Davies believes that Shakespeare started by "What would be the most interesting play about Henry VIII?" and was not too concerned with chronological facts. "It is a play about the transference of power from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy, from 'off with his head' rule to the use of a privy council. Henry changes because of the circumstances, seeing the need for peace in the expectation that the kingdom will be run by a future queen."

There is also, of course, the flaw that Shakespeare wrote only part of the play, which was completed by John Fletcher.



Howard Davies: excited

"Critics think Shakespeare should have stopped with *The Tempest*, instead of having other works finished for him. It would have been tidier." So much for the difficulties.

Davies sees *Henry VIII* as very much a modern play, dealing with taxes, unemployment and social divisions as the nobility realize that they may have to share power with the new rising middle class. Davies spent some time looking at pictures of the king, and found the drawings by Holbein more interesting than the portraits because they seemed to indicate an attitude of mind. He also saw that the drawings emphasized the face and hands, leaving the rest to fade away, an image which he hopes will be recaptured in the costumes for the production, which are by Deirdre Clancy.

For Davies and the cast, *Henry VIII* was virtually a new play - only three had seen it and two had read it. So the first cast meetings were spent in establishing how much they knew of the period. They were strong on the social atmosphere, says Davies, but not so good on the facts - just like Shakespeare. He insisted that they learn more about the period, conscious that the audience itself will be well informed.

The three main characters in the play are Henry, played by Richard Griffiths, a suitably upholstered actor, Katherine of Aragon, played by Gemma Jones, and Cardinal Wolsey, played by John Thaw. It is set before and during the king's passion for Anne Bullen, when he was in his early thirties and at the height of his power.

Davies does not see *Henry VIII* as a risk, although he admits that having to treat it as a new play makes it "pretty nerve-racking, but exciting". It is just possible that its reputation as a risk has nothing to do with it as a play. It was in performance at the Globe Theatre in 1613 when a cannonball was accidentally fired, burning the theatre down.

Christopher Warman

● *Cowardice*, a new play by Sean Mathias about a brother and sister who act out their lives as Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, will open at Richmond Theatre on Tuesday, June 28. Starring Janet Suzman, Ian McKellen and Nigel Davenport, the play moves to Reading's Hexagon on July 4, then to the Theatre Royal, Bath, from July 11 and runs for one week at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, from July 18 before moving to the West End.



Derek Jacobi gets the Thackeray touch as he meets the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne)

The boyish Peer's speech too has, quite apart from the accent, a dark grainy colour, very distinctive. The familiar Jacobi style is reserved for Act IV, where his precise comic touch flattens the satirical and farcical episodes that can be all too reminiscent of Shaw on an off-day.

Chris Dyer's black box set has a pillar-supported upper stage that serves for the roof where Aase is dumped. One pillar doubles as the tree in the woodcutting scene. It is the costumes that establish the milieu: almost all black, the women's dresses embroidered with a little and striking a faint note of Norway, their crochetwork

shawls equally suggesting Ireland. The little patchwork-quilted pine cot from which Aase (Brenda Peters) so beautifully plays her death scene creates the rest of the cottage by itself.

Ros Daniels' production not only moves the play fluently and naturally forward - Mr. Rudkin's text, which tightens the original without any cuts, takes barely three hours' actual playing time - but makes that peasant community real through each individual member of it.

For the Morocco scenes a simple white scrim dispels the sombre North and carries suitably absurd slide projections as Peer's yacht speeds away and

sinks. In the shipwreck scene an overturned hull, blindingly spotlighted from below the audience, is enough for the struggling Peer's weird encounter with the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne), who consists largely of a hideous grin amid dead white make-up.

Mr Hawthorne also makes a Burton-Moulder of unnervingly quiet strength, in a rough shirt and neckerchief that might be a blacksmith's. And the Solvies (Kate Beahan) puts a whole lifetime's love, as mother and wife, into her last unaccompanied lullaby.

Anthony Masters

## Peerless pleasure

Peer Gynt  
The Pit

This swift, economical and very enjoyable production proves once again that a good studio theatre is the best place for staging practically anything. Provided, of course, that the words themselves can survive such close scrutiny - and, not surprisingly since it comes from David Rudkin, the acting version of this *Peer Gynt* has not a flat line nor an insipid word in it.

The quality of the play itself may be as uneven as its hero's adventures are far-ranging, but in the audience there was alertness and pleasure.

The use of an Ulster idiom, as well as making a richness in peasant speech perfectly natural, promotes the play from the rank of folk-tale to something the Devil himself dressed in a cassock as a lonely crossroads, hearing the voice of a mountain demon or leaves or dewdrops, seems as credible and awesome as it should.

Peer, the compulsively romantic country boy gives Derek Jacobi no trouble. But behind the charm and giddy fancies there is always, glimpsed at moments, a hardness which weakens the villagers' attempts to keep their distance. The link with Peer the middle-aged capitalist in Act IV are few, and this one is valuable.

But, as always it is hard to feel we are watching the same character, especially as the successful Peer has shed every trace of an accent. Only as his travels come full circle, in the closing minutes, does his native speech return. In his final grizzled dignity (the plump face beneath the top hat has the look of Ibsen himself) Mr Jacobi finds a vocal colour I have never heard from him before.

## Radio

## Knight retreats after a good joust

Peter Ackroyd  
Weekend choice

Ken Russell's *View of the Picts* (tomorrow, ITV, 10.30pm), a *South Bank Show* film, is the cinematic equivalent of a scissor and paste job. It is Holst's suite with illustrations. Mr Russell has selected and cut out the pictures and his film editor son, Xavier, has stuck them together. It is, therefore, difficult to know whom to praise and whom to lambaste in assessing a work that is both brilliant and trite. It is a totally non-astronomical affair (the closest it gets to a heavenly body is the occasional naked girl) and is only obliquely astrological. It is its most inventive within the Saturn sequence (the life and death cycle of cars and roses; industrial pollution; a rotating rat) and (not surprisingly, considering that Russell *père* is something of a necromancer himself) the Uranus sequence, with its living frieze of spellbinding figures from Nostalgia to the Pope. The surprise is that Marx, with its pictures of Man (Hitler, etc) and Nature (volcano) striking warlike attitudes, is interrupted so conventionally. Holst's music survives intact, in the Philadelphia Ormandy version.

The comforting difference between Alan Plater's *The Consultant* (tonight, BBC1, 10.10) and a previous BBC thriller serial about computer crime, *Bird of Prey*, is that Mr Plater's adaptation of John McNeil's novel treats us, the viewers, as mere humans, slow to digest technological jargon, and not as so much electronic hardware, permanently switched on. Hywel Bennett is the computer specialist, planning to misapply his skill by skimming the cream off a bank's profits. This actor specializes in playing outwardly charming crooks with ruthless cores, and we shall be seeing him in his element during the next four weeks. His fellow conspirators do, however, strike me as looking alarmingly young to tackle such a spectacular exploit as Mr Plater's latest work involves.

Peter Davalle

As I write, a relative hush has fallen on the wavelengths. The noise of strife has momentarily ceased while the electorate demonstrates in what way the tidal wave of assertion, counter-assertion, insult and vainglory of the last few weeks has affected it. But it is a very brief hush, tonight with Election 83 and Jimmy Young's *Deflected*. Special we shall be deafened by hoarse cries of triumph over the vanquished and after that a process which will rarely have got its first wind by the time you read this - we will be treated to the counting and subsequent dissection of the corpse.

But this morning, for only the second day in succession, there is no Election Call, no Robin Day like a rugged and experienced matador, skilfully deflecting a string of political bulls and bulletpoints (the normal feminine of bull is not, I feel, available here) from the straight-on, head-on, propaganda charge into the less comfortable position of stopping to consider what might be the proper response to the lance or banderilla presented by the latest caller on the telephone.

Sir Robin, as we shall all now remember to call him, has been accused of unnecessary rudeness, of the persistent interruption. My impression after hearing him at length these last few weeks is that he is mostly courteous and patient in a rough and ready sort of way and when he isn't, it is because there is no other way of handling those he has to deal with. Our political representatives - or at least the ones they let loose on radio and television - are not, to put it charitably, short of a word or two nor unskilled at using them to spin amazing lattices of fantasy, a large part of their relations with their fellow beings is conducted as a form of verbal joust and in that tradition they are inclined to sweep on until they meet an equally well equipped gentleman coming the other way.

Sir Robin is well able to provide that opposition - insisting that the plausible but less than complete answer he brought to a halt, retreating with questions of his own. And as I have heard him, he is even-handed - not only between parties but callers as well, equally quick to suppress the importunate or potentially abusive questioner. By all these means

and throughout these campaign weeks, I think he has done us listeners a thorough service.

Of course, some questions do not get asked, perhaps by intention. Last Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher, asked by a caller to explain the bellicose anti-Russian sentiments expressed by her supporters at a youth rally, dismissed the occurrence as something not to be taken seriously. She drew a comparison between this and the disrespectful things professional comedians say of politicians; they, it seems, are not to be taken seriously either. No great future for an interviewer in challenging something like that, but the listener notices and thinks: "Lady you've got to be joking..."

It was no surprise that the two special editions of *Analysis* conducted by Mary Goldring proved to be among the best campaign broadcasting. *Policies Before Parties* was the series title and each programme took trouble to try to establish what were the grounds on which the three main parties were fighting and what their policies implied. Miss Goldring in her own headmistressly way is as effective as Sir Robin at running a discussion and keeping its participants to the point.

Despite this, perhaps inevitably, the phrase *Policies Before Parties* promised more than it could deliver. In the second programme, for example, John Redwood, Dr Bernard Donohue and Sir Leslie Murphy, though not active politicians, were there as nursing Tory, Labour and Alliance sympathies respectively and in each the influence of sympathy on what appeared to be a rational, closely argued position was apparent and profound. It added weight to what must surely be the most persistent message of the entire election campaign, one quite certainly in total contradiction to what the senders hoped. In spite of endless argument and assertion ("Only our policies are any use"), the conclusion we come away with is that no one knows.

David Wade

● The world premiere Andrej Panufnik's *Procession for Peace* is to be given at Kenwood House on July 16 by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by the composer. Commissioned by the GLC, the work is dedicated "to all peace-loving people regardless of race, religion, philosophical or political creed". Panufnik has recently been awarded the Prix de composition musicale Prince Pierre de Monaco.

● The Aldeburgh Festival pays its own centenary tribute to Wagner, at Snap on June 20, with a programme of early and small-scale works entitled *Wagner at Home*.

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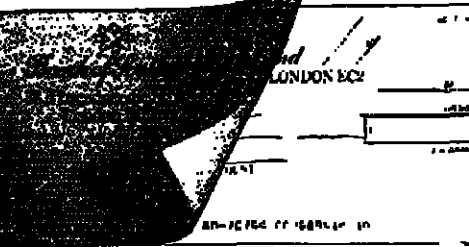
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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Zooming in

There is understandable smugness at ITN over those passenger's eye shots of Margaret Thatcher in the Daimler on her way from Finchley to Conservative Central Office in the small hours yesterday. The installation of the camera, a fixed focus lightweight Sony, was the result of weeks of meticulous planning by Downing Street staff and the Special Branch. Provisional times for the camera to be operated had been agreed in advance, but the detailed cueing during *The Nation* Decider was done by Mrs Thatcher's detective talking to Peter Heaps of ITN, who was in a link van immediately behind. The signal was then directed to a helicopter flying above, down to London Weekend Television on the South Bank, then to ITN, from there to the Telecom Tower and finally to the IBA transmitters and the nation's television sets. If you felt, as I did, that the end result somehow emphasized her pedagogical mode, this was due - but only in part - to the low sitting of the Sony relative to the PM's face.

## Getting the bird

Having temporarily unsuited Sir Robin. Mrs Thatcher was herself the victim of a misapprehension during the TV coverage. It came from the knight's only slightly less distinguished colleague, David Dimbleby, who called her Mrs Finchley. It could stick.

## Public print

Novelist Tom Sharpe is producing his next book on a word processor in public. At the Commodore Computer Show in Hammersmith today, Sharpe plans to work on another sequel to *Wife*, the book which made his name. He tells me that he will be editing and revising, as well as doing the creative stuff, and that he will not be put off by interruptions. He has no idea how much progress he will make during the day, but considering he wrote the whole of *Wife* in a fortnight, I would not put anything past him.

Perhaps Shanghai, as well as being bureaucracy-ridden, is also intrusive. I note that Parkinson's Law sold out within three days of appearing in the bookshops there.

## Don't bank on it

Margaret Barclay Lloyd points out that I was not critical enough of the Savoy and the British Tourist Authority for their advertisement in *The New Yorker* which invited the union flag. For the advertisement copy says of the Savoy: "Big Ben and Royal Festival Hall are just across the Thames." Not content with upending our flag, they have shifted the Houses of Parliament as well.

## Rolling on

We have not seen the last from the hugely successful alliance of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Trevor Nunn. Having skimmed off the cream with *Cats*, the two are planning a show on roller skates, probably with the collaboration of Richard Stilgoe. Lloyd Webber tells me he is also working on a musical dramatization of *Aspects of Love* by the Bloomsbury novelist David Garnett.

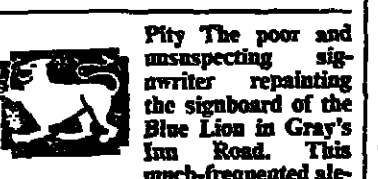
The usually meticulous proof readers at Her Majesty's Stationery Office have let through a howler: the end envelopes now being used by HMSO's distribution centre at Cornwall House are headed: "Government Publications." Will it accuse me of dog-eat-dog tactics?

BARRY FANTONI



## Write-off

Michael De-la-Noy, the writer, was recently burgled by a less than literary team. In order to carry off a fine bookcase from his north London home they removed and neatly stacked in a corner his collection of rare first editions by Denton Welch, the subject of a biography which he is completing. Two of the Welch books were signed by the author, and together the collection is worth £400. This compares favourably with the bookcase, which would do well to fetch £25.



Pity the poor and unsuspecting signwriter repainting the signboard of the Pine Lion in Gray's Inn Road. This much-frequented alehouse faces the Times design department, whose sinister members are closely studying his progress, noses flattened at the window. Bowed by the responsibilities of proportion and steeped in the lore of typography, they are already tut-tutting about the heraldically inappropriate azure adorning the lion passant on the pub wall, waiting for him to put a serif wrong and make a dexter gules-up of the job.

PHS

# Polish hopes, Vatican fears

by Peter Nichols



The Pope and three East European church leaders he will meet in Poland: Cardinal Jozef Tomaszewski of Cracow (top), Cardinal Karol Wojtyla (left) and Cardinal Jozef Glemp of Warsaw (right). Will Moscow see the meeting, with other aspects of the visit, as a direct provocation?

of the Italian pope Europe meant first the West. That outlook has now gone. John Paul thinks in terms of the spiritual unity of all Christian Europe.

As negotiations for next week's visit went ahead, the Polish authorities were quietly but firmly told that they would not see in advance the texts of his speeches. Probably they have been privately informed by now of their substance when replies are due, but no more.

His invitation to meet him in Poland, sent to leaders of Catholic churches in other parts of Eastern Europe, including the Hungarian Cardinal Lelai, the Czechoslovak Cardinal Tomasek and the Latvian Cardinal Valdis, underlines the broader significance which his presence in Poland must be given.

The Pope knows that what he says in an eastern country, comparatively close to the Russian border and in the heart of the Soviet empire, will be sifted and weighed with greater care by the Russians than something he says in St Peter's Square. The first

Slav Pope talking to Slavs in Slav territory, and in their own tongue can be expected to be accorded a better hearing. He particularly needs to convince Moscow of the legitimacy of his intentions when he speaks about how Catholics should behave when faced, as in Czechoslovakia, with heavy limitations on liberty, with the problems arising from a more flexible hand in Hungary, with repression in the Baltic states. He needs this greater mutual confidence too in order to fulfil another part of his design, that of better relations with the eastern Orthodox churches of which the Russian is by far the largest.

The Poles are estimated to be more than 94 per cent Catholic, as opposed to 70 per cent in Czechoslovakia and 60 per cent in Hungary. The problem of Polish Catholics is seen to some extent to be less one of how the state treats the Church than how the Church should react to the conduct of the state. Can the Vatican still, for instance, feel that General Jaruzelski has any degree of real or potential autonomy from the

Russians? The Pope's presence, in Poland could after all (and the Russians are understood to have had this in mind) encourage the West to be a little gentler with the regime, in such ways as debt repayments and sanctions. The Polish government would certainly like diplomatic relations with the Vatican and is expected to raise the matter, at least informally.

The Pope, when he was Cardinal Archbishop of Cracow, was believed to share the views of the late Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wysynski, and oppose the idea on the grounds that the Polish church would be weakened by having a papal diplomat present in Warsaw who, almost certainly, would not even be a Pole. Wysynski was strengthened in this conviction by the late Cardinal Seper, the Yugoslav who was head of the Holy Office. Yugoslavia is the one Eastern European country which has diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The single substantial difference in Poland since the old Primate's death is that the new one is not so formidable a figure as Wysynski. Cardinal Glemp was the late Primate's secretary, and private secretaries are supposed to take time to grow away from the shadow of their master, if they do so at all.

Should the Pope be going to Poland? Inevitably, criticisms are heard. Keepers of the memory of the great John XXIII feel that he would not have approved, favouring as he did quiet and patient dialogue which would in the end be efficacious because it had behind it the conviction of being right as well as good. Some in the Vatican see John Paul's approach as confrontational and provocative.

Questions of international political convenience for one side or the other would not be expected to enter the Pope's calculations. The general deterioration in relations between East and West might give strength to his determination to do what he intends. The second visit to Poland, like the first and the third he is said to have in mind, are bound up in the logic of the reign. This is the only answer for critics who maintain that he shows little comparable sympathy with the problems of Nicaragua, for instance, or for the advanced western industrialized societies. What the effects in the East will be, of course, depend much less on logic and more on the unpredictable.

## Clive Aslet describes moves to rebuild a wibbly wobbly image



Architectural fruit salad: the Ozonia hotel at Carvery Island. Right, Blundell Shadbolt, master of the romantic revival, in his half-timbered hall studio

# Let's stop mocking the neo-Tudor

Most architectural styles have had their detractors from time to time, but none has taken such a consistent critical pasting as the lyrical half-timbered mode of the 1920s and 1930s. It was Osbert Lancaster in *Home Sweet Home*, published in 1939, who coined the devastatingly scornful epithet "Stockbrokers' Tudor". He accompanied his description with a delightful drawing of a strolling young lady in a four-poster bed and his "Sussex house-agent's" song (traditional, early twentieth century).

Four posters round my bed, Oake beams overhead, Old rugges on ye floor, No stockbroker could ask for more. Such a house, too, its faintly artistic pretensions shipwrecked on the owner's unshakable middle-class values, was Rookery Nook, scene of the eponymous Ben Travers farce. Like many a politician, the neo-Tudor style found ridicule more damaging than argument. Its reputation wilted under the wit.

But not its popularity. While the progressive, flat-roofed style of the Modern Movement, a favourite with the press, was largely confined to a circle of left-wing dons, neo-Tudor was built everywhere for all sorts of people - usually people who never gave much attention to architecture. Think of Weybridge, think of the arterial roads. Think, and perhaps shudder. The worst was very bad, especially when paper-thin, applied beams were combined with very un-Tudor steel-framed windows. On the other hand, the best was, sometimes in a bizarre way, remarkable. Recently there have been signs that it is undergoing critical reappraisal. Neoclassicism is in the forefront of the movement. There, at the Grange Museum, an exhibition was mounted last year on the hitherto obscure architect, Ernest George Trobridge,

who died in 1942. The exhibition showed a large number of buildings, for the most part in the north London suburbs. Trobridge's brand of neo-Tudor was highly individual. Though his houses are generally small, every kind of gable, window and chimney, every variety of tile-hanging, weatherboarding and brick-work, was packed together in the same house. The result is an architectural fruit salad, a little heavy on the cream.

Trobridge was also, in his way, an innovator. As a solution to the post-First World War housing problem, he proposed a system of building with newly felled elm (difficult to work when seasoned) called "the compressed greenwood construction", which he had certificated by the Ministry of Health. It was not widely used. Trobridge's efforts to build for the working classes only succeeded with a seaside hotel on Carvery Island, Essex, called Ozonia. It was full of holiday fun, such as a bedroom decorated like a monk's cell with demure peering inside. Of the two lounges, one was done up as an aquarium, the other filled with kagles.

Now, in the third and latest edition of the *Thirties Society Journal*, published this week, comes a fully researched, scholarly article on Blundell Shadbolt. Like the Trobridge exhibition, it asks to be taken with dead-pan seriousness. Shadbolt was not content with borrowing motifs from past styles, like a number of architects, including Scott, he sought to capture the very look and feel of old work in his new buildings, to the extent of re-using genuinely ancient materials. Great vigilance was necessary to stop the builder using - as builders will - a plumb-line in constructing the walls.

The idea was to evoke a rambling, "wibbly wobbly" appearance, as of a

dwelling that had been settling and sagging for centuries. Usually the district surveyor washed his hands of it. At least one Shadbolt house, Smugglers' Way in Hampshire, was so uncomfortable that the owners moved out to a more frankly modern one after a few years.

Shadbolt died in 1949, having been knocked off his bicycle in Redhill. Duncan Campbell, author of the article in the *Thirties Society Journal*, has unearthed a photograph of the architect in his studio in Salford. It shows a balding, scholarly looking man, seated at a paper-strewn, worm-eaten table, surrounded by agreeable antiques. The room, designed by himself, is in the form of a half-timbered hall, on the wall hangs the photograph of another half-timbered hall. But if all this suggests an extreme case of backward-looking romanticism, it is not quite accurate.

What is now emerging as the Bible of the wibbly wobbly style, P. A. Barron's *The House Desirable* of 1928, shows that neo-Tudor was seen as relevant to an up-to-date way of life. Barron wrote the book after a series of wanderings by car through the Home Counties. In fact, he saw the countryside very much with the motorist's eye, and his impressions may have been blurred as a result.

By deliberately losing his way, he found he continually came across new, old-looking houses - Ellens, at Rudgwick, Normandy, at Worthing; Tudor Close, at Rottingdean. In his view, the "wealthy women of today" did not desire a palace, but a service flat in W1 and a not-too-large house in the country, old but modernized, and within easy reach of London by car. "Her charming home she will describe, very modestly, as her 'cottage', for there is something lovable about the term."

There will still be those who see

neo-Tudor only as a joke. But as architectural jokes go, it is not a bad one. And a lot of mileage is left in it. Historians will surely blow the cobwebs off more quaintly named figures, hardly known to the million even within their own lifetimes, who helped the upper middle classes realize their latent romanticism.

Moreover, this way of building reflected an idealized image of England that was close to the hearts of a large number of people. Old buildings that seemed to have matured for centuries, gently and unintercepted, at the end of country lanes, perhaps took on a special attractiveness after the mechanized destruction of the First World War. They suggested another aspect of the countryside, along with rural crafts that was fast disappearing. The architect Ian Nairn (one of the few to think neo-Tudor worth so much as a chuckle in the 1960s), summed this up when he called Crowhurst Place in Surrey "a rhapsody on Ighiteam Mote".

The challenge for our age is how to protect them. Whenever one may think of these buildings as architecture, they are certainly works of individuality. Because their essence lies in the high degree of detailing and the painstaking building methods, they are especially vulnerable to insensitive modernization. Double-glazing, of the kind that replaces leaded lights with standard, aluminium-framed windows, is a particular danger.

Almost no neo-Tudor building is listed. Yet perhaps the greatest testimony to the merit of such houses is that so many do still survive and are looked after with loving care. Evidently the domestic vision they realized had a strong appeal from the start.

The author is senior architectural writer for Country Life.

Frances Williams

# This time oil must be made to pay

Mrs Thatcher's government has been the first to enjoy the fruits of Britain's North Sea oil wealth. Without the £20,000m of oil revenues flowing into Exchequer coffers over the past four years, money that simply was not there before, she might not be celebrating her landslide. Her economic programme would almost certainly have been unwelcome and its costs unaffordable.

If the Government had tried to pursue the same tough anti-inflation policies in the absence of oil, according to one recent study by the Economic and Social Research Council, the recession would have been twice as deep, unemployment more than a million higher, the balance of payments in huge deficit and income tax would have had to go up to 50p in the pound. Inflation would still have been higher than it is today.

The Prime Minister will not be so blessed this time. Oil revenues are expected to peak within the next year or two, at perhaps £10,000m or so a year, and then to stabilize or decline for the remainder of the decade. Instead of an extra £20,000m from oil, Mrs Thatcher can bank on only half that sum or less over the next five years.

This places an important constraint on her room to manoeuvre in a second parliamentary term. She cannot afford a deeper recession, because the extra oil revenues will not be there to cushion its effects. That means that her passionate personal desire to force inflation down to zero, which many economists believe would lead to continued sluggish growth and mounting unemployment, may have to take second place to policies designed to sustain economic recovery.

The policies which Mrs Thatcher has pursued in the last four years nevertheless provide a good guide to what she is likely to do in her second term. By the end of the 1980s, with revenues in decline, what benefits will Britain have to show for its short-lived oil bonanza?

Everyone agrees that the principal object of government policy must be to convert the revenues now flowing from oil into investment which will go on providing income after the wells run dry.

The Conservative government argued that the best way to stimulate investment was to create the foundations for a healthy economy through reducing inflation. So it harnessed the oil revenues to its tight money and fiscal policies designed to squeeze inflation out of the system.

It used them to help cut government borrowing, claiming that this would bring down interest rates and so encourage investment in the private sector. It allowed sterling, buoyed by oil, to rise to damagingly uncompetitive levels, because this helped the fight against

rising prices by making imports cheaper and putting pressure on firms to keep wage costs down.

The effects on investment were not those intended. Tough financial policies and the strong pound induced Britain's severest recession for 50 years. Interest rates, despite lower government borrowing, remained at historically high levels, especially in inflation-adjusted terms. Industry slashed production, jobs and spending on plant and equipment.

Instead, investment funds financed by Britain's oil-based balance of payments surplus flowed abroad, encouraged by the high exchange rate which made foreign assets look cheaper. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, about £14,000m has gone into overseas stocks and shares, and a similar sum has been invested in the foreign operations of United Kingdom businesses.

These assets will be an important source of income when the oil ceases to flow. But overseas investment, while there is little evidence to back up Labour's claims that it is positively harmful, does little to strengthen Britain's domestic economy, to improve the efficiency of industry or to create jobs for British workers.

There was another way. Oil revenues could have been spent to boost economic activity, for instance through higher public investment and cuts in taxes.

The National Institute study, which looked at such a strategy, suggested there would still have been a recession but only a mild one. Instead of a drop in national output of 4 per cent the reduction would have been only 1 per cent, and unemployment would have been half a million lower. The current account would still have been modestly in surplus. But public borrowing would have been higher and so would inflation, now 4 per cent, by about 2 percentage points.

In effect, then, as the study points out, the benefits of oil have been divided between a lower rate of inflation and a considerably higher standard of living for those in work. Without the oil revenues the Government could not have cut its borrowing in the face of mounting unemployment, now reckoned to be costing more than £15,000m in social security benefits and lost taxes, without an even bigger increase in the tax burden.

Whether this amounts to frittering away North Sea riches on financing the dole queues, as the Opposition charges, or the establishment of a sound economic base for sustained recovery, as the Government claims, will be revealed in Mrs Thatcher's second term. But Britain's oil opportunity, if it turns out to be wasted, will have come and gone forever.

Geoffrey Smith

# The reality behind Thatcher's rhetoric

When historians look back upon the election of 1983, how important will it seem? Most elections matter simply for the choice as to who will govern the country over the next few years. This time the electorate's verdict is bound to have its effect, one way or the other, on the whole structure of British party politics. I suspect that this election may have a more lasting impact in this second respect than is now appreciated, and rather less in the first respect than is generally supposed.

I do not mean by this that it will really make little difference who was elected. Had Labour been given office there would have been some fundamental changes in national policy. A Labour government would have had to make at least some move towards taking Britain out of the EEC; it would have refused to allow cruise missiles to be deployed on British territory; it would have nationalized further large sections of industry and it would have pursued an inflationary economic policy.

That Mrs Thatcher's second administration will not do any of these things is very important. But on present evidence it will not be such a radical government as many people expect. The Conservatives fought on a cautious manifesto, and they managed to collect a few more commitments to caution as the campaign progressed.

They will transfer some more industries, or sections of industries, from the public to the private sector. They will continue the process of trade union reform. But they will not be able to cut public expenditure significantly as a deliberate act of policy - as distinct from a response to unforeseen crisis - without exposing themselves to the charge of having misled the electorate.

Ministers conspicuously declined every opportunity to warn even in the most general terms that spending would have to be reduced in the lifetime of the next Parliament.

The impression of radicalism has been maintained through Mrs Thatcher's personality. What this suggests is that the Conservatives have won reelection with a wet programme in the hands of a dry Prime Minister. There is an old-fashioned ring to this: it sounds like the modern equivalent of Disraeli's idea of a "sound Conservative government." Tory men and Whig measures.

It is not only Mrs Thatcher's programme that is cautious. So is Mrs Thatcher. She has radical instincts - but her actions are usually less daring than the ideas she is prepared to contemplate.

There are two further reasons why this seems likely to remain true in her second term of office. There are

instances where no hard, practical proposals have been worked out to give effect to her radical instincts, and nobody can legislate by instinct alone. That obstacle might be overcome if Mrs Thatcher were to organize the Government so as to give it a decidedly radical thrust. That would be more daring than it sounds. It would mean dropping from the Cabinet powerful figures who would soon become a focus of backbench dissidence. For a Prime Minister with a large overall majority, who must be forced by the laws of arithmetic to leave out of her Government a good many MPs of talent and ambition, that would be taking a big risk. It would be surprising if Mrs Thatcher did not preserve in her new Cabinet a balance of opinion.

If the election may not pave the way for dramatic policy changes, it has placed a large question mark against the familiar pattern of party politics in Britain. Labour have suffered a devastating setback. Though they have won many more seats than the Alliance, they have attracted a lower percentage of the total vote than in any general election since 1918.

The decline of their mass appeal indicates the severity of the warning that has been served on Labour: the voters will not accept a party that conducts its affairs, chooses its programme and selects its leader with more concern for its own members than the electorate at large. Because they will have more seats than the Alliance in the new Parliament, Labour still have the first option on the role of the serious opposition - as distinct from their unquestioned right to be the official opposition. But if they are to take up that option, they will have to show they are again capable of looking outwards.

If Labour fail, the Alliance could find themselves providing the serious opposition to the Government by the next election. The handicap of so few seats will make it harder both to make their presence felt in Parliament and to hold the Alliance together. But they have shown that they can win votes in large numbers at a general election as well as in by-elections.

This means the political atmosphere could be transformed if the Alliance started to win by-elections and run comfortably ahead of Labour in opinion polls. Their success could no longer be dismissed as a mid-term aberration. But whatever happens, present pattern of parliamentary opposition cannot continue indefinitely. Either Labour will have to reform, or the Alliance will come through.





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## SHE HAS BROKEN THE MOULD

The mould has been broken in Britain this week, though it may not have been broken in the way that the original Gang of Four intended. It was one of their chief complaints that Britain suffered from the swing of a political pendulum which meant that each government tended to dismantle the policies of its predecessor and predecessor. We now have the prospect of another five years of Conservative government, giving an unbroken stretch of nine years. In those circumstances the complaint about a pendulum-induced impotence becomes irrelevant.

The magnitude of yesterday's victory by the Conservatives has closed the book on two generations of political argument. The mould which had to be broken was not in fact the two party system, which has actually been quite porous to change over the years. The mould was the post-war model of economic and social thinking. It was cast in concrete by the Attlee government, not unnaturally in the light of the circumstances of the time, but this meant that its foundations were never shaken by any serious political challenge until the coming of Mrs Thatcher's government.

The irony of today's agenda which confronts the government is that it shows that we are all social democrats now, provided that term can be allowed its general meaning and not be hijacked by particular politicians keen to distance themselves from the socialist ethic of their recent past. As Arthur Seldon explains in a recent I.E.A. pamphlet:

"The term 'social democracy' can be understood in several senses. For economists, interest lies in its expression of a desire to combine the strengths of four elements in evolving the good society: first, the decentralized market, with all it implies in local, voluntary or mutual co-operation in private

activity and enterprise; second, profit as the reward of entrepreneurship; third, pricing of the method of allocating scarce resources between alternative uses; and, not least, fourth, the 'social justice' of common access to the means of civilized living."

The Government now has a chance to hasten forward with detailed policies to bring about a social market economy and a set of attitudes which are so concisely listed above. The size of yesterday's majority, however, will not make that task any easier, except in so far as it shows that the rather patchy efforts of the last four years have received a much firmer endorsement than either of the other two programmes set before the voters.

But the well-being generated by an electoral victory should not be used as the cover under which to press for relaxations which would only spoil what has been achieved and negate the chance of further improvement. In this context, calls for magnanimity in victory should be confined to a courteous lack of interest in the internal travails of the Labour Party, and a readiness to argue the merits of Alliance proposals. They should certainly not be allowed in as code words for qualified measures of re-inflation.

The government's primary function will remain the conquest of inflation. With a further reduction a period of price stability would provide much more fruitful conditions for reliable economic expansion than any amount of ministerial spending. Beyond that the government should waste no time in dismantling those restrictions on economic activity in the field of taxation, employment policies, small businesses, wages councils, housing mobility and the hard crust of public monopoly, all of which inhibit growth and enterprise.

The welfare argument can

now be tackled on its merits, rather than in terms of hysterical charge and countercharge about its very existence. The goals of welfare are not in dispute: we all want access to it. The argument is about means. If the welfare state is inefficient - and it most certainly is - any government should explore how the market system can be brought in to make it more efficient for the same results.

The other major change which may now occur, and which the Government should exploit, is the way in which the public tackles the question of unemployment. Surely this election victory has shown that the tired attempts to invest the phenomenon of unemployment with some statistical morality have not taken in the electors, since more than one third of those affected by unemployment apparently voted for the Conservatives.

Nevertheless, statistical unemployment is here to stay. It is necessary, therefore, to discover a different language in which to explore the profound changes which will effect the whole pattern of work in society in the 1980s and 1990s. That has been a ministerial shortcoming - from the Prime Minister downwards - all apprehensive about admitting that the long term economic projections contain no obvious sign of a return to an employment level below what used to be wrongly regarded as "politically unacceptable". As inflation has risen, that political plimsoll line has risen with it.

There is still more than a five year agenda here, and the next five will be no less hard than the last four. So there is no time to relax from the overriding task to roll back the state. Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister long enough now to know that if you do not first and always get the better of the bureaucracy, it will get the better of you.

## DISPROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The paramount requirement of any electoral system is validation of the exercise of political power. Power (these days) comes (in theory) from the people. The mechanism of its transmission from its source to its point of discharge in the governing apparatus is the mechanism of election. Unless that mechanism is widely acknowledged to be free from corruption and abuse, to be suitably frequent, and to have recognizable correspondence between voting preferences recorded in the ballot and the party complexion of the body elected, validation will be uncertain. And without unquestionable validity or legitimization a political system is less able to resolve conflict and adjust competing claims by constitutional means, less able to sustain government by consent, especially when the going gets rough.

Proportionality does not have to be exact. Few look for that. But the distortion created by the process of translating votes to seats, or by the gap between giving and receiving political power, must not be so glaring as to undermine the truth of the system.

This time the British system of first-past-the-post election to single-member constituencies is more than ever out of kilter. The Government, which is now backed by the largest parliamentary majority of any since the war received the smallest pro-

portion of the popular vote of any since the war, barring the two elections in 1974. The Liberal/SDP Alliance, which is bidding to become the main vehicle of progressive politics, received nearly 8,000,000 votes, more than a quarter of all votes cast and was rewarded with one twenty-eighth of the seats in the House of Commons. Labour with less than a million more votes than the Alliance got nine times as many seats; the Conservatives with one and a half times as many votes got seventeen times as many seats.

The Conservatives scored against the Alliance by reason of the favour the system bestows upon the largest party when confronted by nearly equally divided opposition. Labour scored by reason of the favour bestowed on a party whose support is more concentrated than dispersed: the Ulster Unionists are another such beneficiary. But these biases in the system are from another point of view part of its strength. They contribute to the tendency towards decisive results and therefore coherent governments, and to the territorial basis of representation that gives the system solidity.

Proportionality indeed is not the only criterion of a satisfactory electoral system. Clarity is another, and there the present system scores. Arrangements that counter the tendency for party selection rather than popu-

lar choice to determine who fills the seats are also preferable. The single transferable vote would be an improvement in that respect; a full or partial list system of proportional representation would make the matter worse. The tendency to promote stable government and prevent the fragmentation of parties is another important criterion; though it is fair to say that neither the comparative study of other systems in other milieux nor conjecture about the consequences of their adoption here clinches the order of merit.

One comes back to the overriding requirement that the system be broadly accepted as reasonable and acknowledged to be legitimate. To be familiar, proven and widely understood is an advantage but not a guarantee. The deformity this time is pronounced. It is made more tolerable by the fact that the worst of the discrepancy is on the opposition, not the government, side of the ledger, and oppositions are of less importance to most people than governments. Also the deformity may be temporary - during a transition, or an abortive challenge, within one of the major partners of the two-party system. But ministers should not be blinded by the benefits conferred on their own party to the possibility of dissatisfaction rising to a level at which it touches the validating office of the electoral system.

## PARTY WITHOUT A PRINCE

Labour have emerged from the election to face a crisis at least as great as any in their history. It is partly a crisis of leadership, partly of policies, but above all of attitude. The question is simply whether they as a party are prepared to come to terms with the electorate, or whether they are going to continue to demand that the electorate must come to terms with them. If they are not willing to take proper account of the wishes of the voters, then there will be no future for Labour as one of the two major parties.

The first task must be to replace Mr Foot with a leader whose appeal will not be confined to the party faithful. The effective choice seems likely to be limited to Mr Shore, Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnoch. Mr Benn is unlikely to be back in the House of Commons in time to be eligible to stand, and Mr Healey suffers from the twin handicaps of having damaged his reputation in the campaign and of being too old at nearly 66 to begin a long stint in opposition.

Of the three principal contenders, Mr Kinnoch looks at the moment to stand the best chance of being elected and the least chance of fitting the bill. Mr Shore seems likely to suffer from

the party's urge to move on to a completely new generation: as he is now in his sixtieth year, his election would appear to be moving on no more than half a generation.

Mr Hattersley probably has rather less support than Mr Kinnoch among either the trade unions or the constituency parties - though it is difficult as yet to assess the effect that their respective campaign performances will have had. One would guess, though, that Mr Hattersley would have the edge in the new parliamentary party.

Mr Kinnoch has much charm and wit; but his weakness is that, like Mr Foot, he gives the impression of being too much a rhetorician in politics. He has no experience of office, which makes it more difficult for him both to exercise a practical judgment and to speak with authority. After years in opposition, it will be critical for Labour at the next election to convince the electorate that they would know how to run the country.

But these are early days. Rather than spending too much time upon assessing the odds, or even upon considering at this stage who would be the best choice, it would be wiser to concentrate upon the criteria by

which the candidates should be judged as they campaign for office. The essential test is whether they would be prepared to take the risks that the next Labour leader must face if he is to turn the party towards the electorate rather than inward upon itself.

This means discarding dogma and fighting extremism. The country will not be impressed by a party that remains wedded to unilateral nuclear disarmament - which became Labour's most severe policy liability during the election campaign - to withdrawal from the European Community, to extending public ownership on doctrinal grounds and to an extensive spending programme without proper regard to its cost.

It might seem self-evident in the light of the election results that these policies should be jettisoned. But to do so would provoke conflict within the party. Yet there is no way that conflict can be avoided if Labour are to make themselves acceptable once again to majority opinion in this country. Mr Foot was chosen to unite the party at all costs. That strategy has not worked, and the next leader will have to broaden his perspective if he is not to seek his own comfort at the cost of dooming the party.

## Representing the will of all the people

From Mr Richard S. Rowntree

Sir, Two items in your election eve issue of *The Times* make one wonder whether George Orwell's predictions were set just a decade too early.

Aims of Industry, claiming to be acting in support of free enterprise, spend money presumably from this source on an advertisement devoted entirely to attacking the Alliance.

More importantly, your much respected columnist, Geoffrey Smith, in making the timely point that the Alliance must not allow its chagrin with the present electoral system to divert it from its primary aim of developing as an alternative credible government, predicts that there is no prospect of a Thatcher government with a substantial majority introducing electoral reform.

Have we really to conclude that the Prime Minister and private industry are united in preferring the prospect of the election in perhaps 1988 of a Marxist Labour government on a minority vote to the prospect of electoral reform? If so, there is sadly seemingly little longer to hope for freedom in Britain.

Surely it is self-evident that in these difficult times, with a volatile electorate, there is no prospect of one party maintaining power indefinitely by the democratic process, even if this were desirable.

There is at least a considerable prospect of the next election producing a government pledged to carry out irreversible changes in our structures on the mandate of a minority vote of perhaps not much greater than a third of those cast. If this should happen it would appear that the responsibility would lie firmly on the shoulders of the Prime Minister, supported by private industry.

Our hope must be that both are sufficiently realistic and far-sighted to ensure that such a catastrophe is avoided by the only certain means

possible - the introduction of an electoral system that ensures a right to see that what is happening in the will of all the people.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD S. ROWNTREE,  
Kingthorpe,  
Pickering,  
North Yorkshire,  
June 8.

From the Director of Aims of Industry

Sir, Scandinavian non-socialists will be wry if they read the letter from Lord Harlech and others (June 9) arguing (presumably) for proportional representation.

In Scandinavian countries it has produced socialist governments who implemented socialism, or highly fragmented coalition governments consisting of farmers, conservatives and liberals. When they have achieved government they have been absolutely unable to turn back from socialism.

If we had had proportional representation in this country, I very much doubt if we would have had a Thatcher government attempting to undo the socialism and corporatism imposed since the war.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL IVENS,  
Director, Aims of Industry,  
40 Doughty Street, WC1,  
June 9.

From Dr J. A. Butterworth

Sir, I wonder if there is a single reader who believes that *The Times* would be dismissing PR (proportional representation) so disdainfully if, as our present electoral system allows, Labour were about to obtain a workable majority for its current manifesto with the support of less than 40 per cent of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN A. BUTTERWORTH,  
18 College Lane, NW5,  
June 7.

## Islamic divorce law

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, With reference to Mr Kishniy's letter of June 3, 40 years ago in Iraq the judge who was adviser to the Supreme Court told me that a foreign and Christian woman married to a Moslem could not inherit from her husband's estate unless she had become a Moslem and, I understood, an Iraqi national: in the respect for her religion and nationality to obtain her legal rights.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES A. ROACH,  
Trehoward,  
Green Lane West,  
Marazion,  
Cornwall,  
June 3.

From the President-Bishop and Bishop in Iran

Sir, I refer to the letter in your issue of June 3, in which the writer stated:

## Discovering America

From Professor O. A. W. Dilke

Sir, The naming of America, of which two unorthodox theories are given in today's issue (Philip Howard, June 7) is in fact well enough documented. It was named after Amerigo Vesputi in the first place in the edition of *Principes de Cosmographie* (1507), in which a sentence of the Latin may be rendered: "Since that part of the world has been explored by Americus Vesputius, I do not see why it should not be called 'America', as if 'land (ge) of Americas', or 'Americia'."

This *Introduccio* has been shown to be connected with Martin Waldseemüller's cartography, and he is indeed the first to put the name America on a map, also of that year; but the wording of the text was probably due to his associate, the Alsatian humanist and poet Matthias Ringmann, as shown by Franz Laubenberger in *Erdkunde* for September, 1959.

Yours etc,  
O. A. W. DILKE,  
The University of Leeds,  
School of Classics, Leeds,  
June 7.

## Waterloo wasteland

From the Reverend T. J. Russ

Sir, The real solution to the Waterloo wasteland (letter, June 7) is to terminate trains at Waterloo, not bring them across the river to Charing Cross. This would then release the whole of Hungerford Bridge to be used for pedestrians, and the South Bank could begin on the North Bank.

Moving pavements could transport us across the Thames to the South Bank arts centre in comfort, sheltered from the wind by a Perspex or glass cover. British Rail could then solve its financial problems by selling Charing Cross station!

Yours faithfully,  
T. J. RUSS,  
49 St Thomas' House,  
East Arbour Street, E1.

## Last resort

From the Chief Executive of North Devon District Council

Sir, I refer to a letter from the Reverend John Ticehurst (June 8) concerning an advertisement allegedly published by my council concerning a nuclear air-raid shelter. I would like to make it clear that North Devon District Council has no nuclear air-raid shelter and that there is no proposal to build one.

The advertisement was neither inserted nor authorised by my council.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. CLARE, Chief Executive,  
North Devon District Council,  
Civic Centre,  
PO Box 21,  
Barnstaple,  
Devon.

"No woman is required to change her religion or nationality to marry a Muslim."

When Persian papers last autumn published the new code of law for crime and punishment to replace the old civil code, there also appeared two judicial decrees about inter-marriage between Muslims and non-Muslims which might interest your readers. The question was asked of the religious judicial authorities about marriage of Muslim women with non-Muslims and this answer was given:

A Muslim woman is not permitted to marry with a non-Muslim under any circumstances, whether the man is a Jew, a Christian, or an apostate, neither permanent marriage nor temporary. A Muslim man can only marry in a temporary way with a Jewish or a Christian woman, but not permanently.

Yours faithfully,  
H. B. DEHQANI-TAFTI,  
President-Bishop  
and Bishop in Iran,  
c/o 14 Gt. Peter Street, SW1,  
June 6.

## Rampant rape

From Dr M. Bell

Sir, Your letter from Alan Mattingly, of the Ramblers' Association (June 6), follows a tendency within that organisation to expect a countryside built round its prejudices.

This week it is the turn of oilseed rape to be deprecated. The RA always proclaims its allegiance to the Country Code. The first rule is, "Enjoy the countryside and respect its life and work." Yet the RA will not take and enjoy the living, working countryside. Over recent times Mr Mattingly has belittled about bulls, bridled over barley, rankled about rams, whinged about walls and cribbed at cattle grids.

Oilseed rape is not a Jack and the Beanstalk crop. The simple truth is that many of the astounding 120,000 miles of public path are hardly if ever used. If they were there would be no problem. If Mr Mattingly goes out now to hay or silage fields where no one has walked he will find some waist-high green stuff as there has been time out of mind. Is this next, grouting about grass?

If you want pristine lawns and walks, Mr Mattingly, the public parks are there. If you want well-trodden ways follow the denuded boot-scared Pennine Way. If you want the living, fascinating countryside come by all means; but respect its life and work.

Yours faithfully,  
MALCOLM BELL,  
The National Farmers' Union,  
Agriculture House,  
Knightsbridge, SW1.

## People's choice

From Mrs Joan M. Bagley

Sir, The Greenlandic people whom I met in the extreme south of the country do not call themselves "Inuit" (letter, June 7). Their own name for themselves is "Katladiit", which also means "the people".

One man there who spoke excellent English as well as Danish told me that he would even prefer to be called a Greenlandic to an Eskimo.

Yours sincerely,  
JOAN M. BAGLEY,  
Caled House,  
Les Rousiers de Haut,  
St Andrew,  
Guernsey, CI.

## Saving parish records

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, Commander Knockner's suggestion (June 6) that parish registers should be copied by hand by enthusiastic parishioners seems out of date in these days of ubiquitous copying machines which would do the job quickly, at a very moderate expense, and, above all, infinitely more accurately than the most painstaking amateur.

Yours faithfully,  
CECIL FARTHING,  
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

## Keeping a finger on the safety catch

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, John Barry (Spectrum, June 2) is right to see that what is happening in the Geneva negotiations is the codification of the relationship between the United States and its NATO allies, particularly Britain.

Mr Thatcher has accepted on our behalf that only Mr Reagan (or whoever he may choose to delegate the job to) will physically control the cruise missiles if they have to be deployed here. She claims to have a "veto" within the decision-making process; but that is no substitute for a finger on the safety catch.

She was staunch about United States extra-territorial claims in matters of trade. But it is understood in Washington that she asked Mr Reagan for a dual-key arrangement, and that this was refused.

She had a duty to require it, and in accepting a refusal she shows herself content with a reduction in British sovereignty.

If United States weapons are deployed here under sole United States physical control, United States/United Kingdom relations will be codified in a form most of her Majesty's subjects strongly deplore.

Yours etc,  
ELIZABETH YOUNG,  
100 Bayswater Road, W2,  
June 8.

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, As one who had some responsibility for the operation of Thor nuclear ballistic missiles deployed in Britain between 1958 and 1963, may I correct a wrong impression contained in Lord Kennet's letter (June 3).

Thor missiles, including their nuclear warheads, were entirely American, but were maintained, serviced and operated solely by Royal Air Force crews, not United States personnel, as an integral part of RAF Bomber Command and the V-bomber force, which was Britain's truly independent strategic nuclear deterrent force at that time.

To conform to United States law governing the custody of nuclear warheads, it was necessary to have United States Air Force officers

equipped with dual keys assigned to each Thor unit to ensure that nuclear armed missiles could not be activated without United States authority.

Prime Minister Macmillan did not insist on a dual key for Thor missiles; rather it was a necessity to ensure the custody of American nuclear warheads. In the event, dual-key control, so far as operational procedures were concerned, was not really necessary, since neither the British servicemen who operated the missiles nor United States personnel who had custody of the warheads could activate the missiles without authority from London and Washington.

Such authority was transmitted through Headquarters Bomber Command and Headquarters 7th Air Division based in the United Kingdom. The same joint decision-making procedure will be perfectly satisfactory for the operational control of cruise missiles deployed in Britain.

In my book, *Countdown - Britain's Strategic Nuclear Forces*, I describe in detail the acquisition, maintenance and operation of the Thor missile by RAF Bomber Command for nearly five years during which there were no problems either in control or operation of the missiles.

Yours faithfully,  
STEWART MENAUL,  
The Lodge,  
Farnham Vale,  
Lower Bourne,  
Farnham,  
Surrey,  
June 3.

From Air Commodore A. C. L. Mackie

Sir, Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson assures us (June 2) that we can rely on the Americans to honour the gentleman's agreement about the use of British bases for launching a nuclear war.

If Anglo-US consultation is thus to be relied upon as an element in our nuclear strategy, why do we bother with an independent deterrent whose sole surviving justification is that the Americans might leave us in the nuclear lurch?

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR MACKIE,  
4 Warwick Drive, SW15.

## Fire in the air

From Captain Eric Pritchard

Sir, The in-flight fire that occurred to the Air Canada DC9 (report, June 4) is but another example of the rapidity with which fires spread in aircraft fuselages. There is nothing new in this; the problem of on-board fires and the rapidity with which they spread are well known to all the aviation safety organizations and other bodies outside the industry.

The European Parliament in November, 1981, published a working document which calls for the use of new materials to replace polyurethane foam, which is presently widely used, even though it is liable to rapidly give off toxic fumes and smoke in the event of fire. During the discussions at the seventh World Airports Conference, recently concluded in London, it became apparent that aircraft currently under construction incorporate materials for cabin insulation, decoration and upholstery which are identical with those used in earlier aircraft.

## Good Samaritans

From the Reverend Robert Pitt

Sir, Today I saw an old tramp fall over and badly scratch his head. He fell in the path of the traffic on the Charing Cross Road. Not one motorist stopped and no fewer than six went to great trouble to drive around him. Some of us dragged him to the pavement with his head bleeding badly and took care of him while others went to fetch the police.

Two young police officers arrived and it is about their behaviour that I am writing.

The old man was filthy; they handled him with gentle care and concern. He told them his name - his first name - but they asked for his surname, which he gave. They then proceeded to comfort him - always calling him "Mr" and treating him with that respect of the young for the elderly which I thought was dead.

The man's wound would not stop bleeding and there was not a single clean handkerchief among us. One of the officers took off his tie and held it to the old man's head to staunch the flow of blood.

These two young men are a credit to the Metropolitan Police, to London and, indeed, to humankind. Yours sincerely,  
ROBERT PITT,  
Goddington House,  
Court Road,  
Orpington,  
Kent,  
June 3.

## On a clear day

From Admiral Sir John Hamilton

Sir, The answer to Mr Douglas (June 3) is, "Yes, there is another place from which the sea both sides of Scotland can be seen."

On April 3, 1959, three young people and I were walking the tops of West Monar forest in Ross-shire. It was an exhilarating day for the hills, with snow on the tops and hailstorms driven across the sky by a strong westerly gale, leaving crystal-clear visibility between the storms.

We walked from Sgurr a' Chaoinn to Bidean a' Eoin Deirg. From the latter top we could see the Moray Firth to the east and Loch Carron to the west.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN HAMILTON,  
Chapel Barn,  
Abbotsbury,  
Weymouth,  
Dorset,  
June 4.

It is well known that these materials produce dense smoke and toxic fumes when exposed to post-accident fire situations, impeding the evacuation of the aircraft and claiming many lives through exposure to irreparable atmospheres.

Improved materials are available, including "blocking layers" in seating units, which extend evacuation times by 50 per cent by preventing or deferring the involvement of polyurethane foam elements in cushions.

It should be recognized that 39 per cent of the casualties in a survivable aircraft accident are attributable to fire. This statistic will not be improved unless the aircraft industry and airline operating companies are compelled, by internationally-agreed airworthiness specifications, to adopt cabin materials with improved fire-exposure characteristics.

Yours faithfully,  
E. PRITCHARD, Chairman,  
E.P. Safety Group,  
7 Martindale Close,  
Guildford, Surrey,  
June 6.

## Volcanoes and weather

From Miss Joyce Linfoot

Sir, Dr and Mrs Ward (June 3) would find much to interest them in an article published in the *Scientific American* in June, 1979, entitled "The year without a summer."

The article describes the summer of 1816, which in New England, Canada and the north-west of Europe was miserably cold. This unseasonable weather is attributed by the authors to the eruption of Mt Tambora, in Indonesia, which threw an immense amount of fine dust into the atmosphere, the height of the mountain being reduced by some 4,200 ft.

In New England there were frosts in June and July and again at the end of August. Maize crops failed over a wide area, and the price of wheat rose from \$1.30 to \$2.45 a bushel.

There were corresponding price rises in England and France, which have been generally attributed to the dislocation caused by the Napoleonic wars. It seems that at the time no one saw any connection with the eruption although 30 years earlier Benjamin Franklin had speculated on the meteorological effects of atmospheric dust.

Yours truly,  
JOYCE LINFOT,  
Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge.

## Relevance of poetry

From Professor Peter Clemoes

Sir, Perish the thought that Anglo-Saxon poetry became a point of comparison in the Duke of Edinburgh's advocacy of a degree course in military science (report, June 3) because he regards it as a quaint eccentric among academic disciplines.

Dealing, as it does, with man's need to call on generosity of spirit, mental and physical courage, initiative, steadfastness, good sense and self-control in thought, word and deed, this poetry presents an impressive view of human integrity and of the individual's struggle to make it prevail in his relations with men and his own make-up, especially in testing times of war.

At the heart of English traditions of personal character, Anglo-Saxon poetry, I submit, is in essentials as relevant today as it has ever been. Yours faithfully,  
PETER CLEMOES,  
Emmanuel College, Cambridge,  
June 3.







SVEND PRI  
on champion  
Denmark



2,3  
Travel: Fair fares, a new  
series; Bari and outward  
bound at adventure camps.  
Collecting old books and  
Eating out for Hurlingham

# THE TIMES Saturday

4,5  
Values: Outdoor games and  
Shopfront on garden lighting;  
Drink: Dom Pérignon; hedges  
In the Garden; Paperbacks of  
the month; Theatre; Galleries

7,8  
Critics' choice of Music and  
Dance; Films: The Year of  
Living Dangerously; Bridge;  
Chess; Family Life and a  
guide to The Week Ahead

11-17 JUNE 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

After weeks of political gamesmanship, we look at more gentlemanly ways of knocking opponents out of court. In the third of a series on seasonal activities, Basil Boothroyd joins the smart set and two British internationals give a blow by blow account of the state and rules of croquet

## Hoop La!

There is a class thing about owning a croquet-set. Croquet-set children grow up in gardens "laid to lawn", as the estate agents say. On fine summer evenings the lawn is laid to croquet, and the children, when the serious adult contestants have withdrawn, can play their private variations. Bowling for the dog. Long shots with golf strokes into the fish-pond.

mentioned in wills, like the Royal Worcester, and grandpa's George II shaving stand. The advertiser, in the next village, had a small terrace house laid to vegetables, even in front, and suggested nothing of a man paring with family treasures to quieten the Inland Revenue. The box was in the hall. He asked £2. We were croquet-set owners. My wife still felt a pang. "Must sell."

Still, our lawn did not conform to Rochampton standards either. About half-size, failing of the rectangular, and with deceptive gradients. Fun, though. You could do tricks with a raised butternut root that would have made the Croquet Association's hair curl.

Our mistake - well, not really, as things turned out, because we enjoyed it in the end - let us say we perhaps should not have boasted about being croqueters at the British Legion wine-and-cheese. But you know how the talk flags. It was bad luck that we disclosed our newly boosted status to the Wells-Wellerbys, who took croquet very seriously. Took everything very seriously. She took the conservation of rare tropical triches very seriously.

too. But nothing like the one when mine, sighting for hoop 4 on what should have been baulk line B if we had had one, curled well past it, caught the slope, came back down and turned back clean through it on deflection from a butternut root. They no doubt thought this was a fluke, but we had practised a bit, and ended up winning handsomely. I hit the post myself. It snapped off.



Photographs by Colin Carwood at the inter-county championships, Southwick Club

● Croquet is 130 years old and thriving. Not since its Edwardian hey-day has the game enjoyed such popularity. Britain are the reigning world champions and this international supremacy is rooted in a flourishing network of more than 100 clubs and 80 tournaments. Support at the real grass roots is even more remarkable: it is estimated that 100,000 garden sets are sold every year.

### THE GAME How support at the grass-roots has kept Britain at the top

important, allowing one player to score a number of hoop points without his opponent playing a single shot. The snooker, the balancing of defensive play (making a break more difficult for the opponent) and attacking play (attempting to make or continue your own break) provides the essential tactical dilemma. In addition, croquet players need a delicate touch and a sense of timing.

Apart from the United States, where the game is played enthusiastically to nineteenth century British rules, the three principal croquet nations are Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Every four years since 1925 there has been a three-country series for the Mac Robertson shield, croquet's equivalent of the Ashes, which Britain won last year.

This year's men's championship begins on Monday at the Hurlingham Club in London and out of a field of 24 leading players, the winner is expected to come from Martin Murray, the current holder, Nigel Aspinall and Steve Mulliner. The author, who captained Britain in Australia last year, might also feature in next Saturday's final. The women's and mixed-doubles championships also begin next week and the favourite to win the women's title is Veronica Carlisle.

Further information about playing croquet and local clubs is available from: The Croquet Association, Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, London SW8 (736 3148) Federation of Northern Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 12 Collingham Green, Little Sutton, South Wirral, L66 4NX Federation of West Midlands Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 2 Broom Close, Stoney Hill, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 2NU Scottish Croquet Association, the Secretary, 17 Greydon, Sauchie, Clackmannanshire FK10 3ET

### HOW TO PLAY

## Right order is everything as you roquet and croquet to the winning post

● The croquet court Association Croquet is played on a lawn five units long by four units wide. In tournaments each unit is seven yards. The game can be played perfectly well on a smaller court by simply reducing the units as required. The game is played between two sides using four coloured balls; each side can consist of one or two players (singles or doubles). One side plays with the blue and black balls, the other with the red and yellow. At the start of a game the sides toss a coin to decide who plays first and who has which balls. In doubles each player must also choose which ball he or she will play with throughout the game. Play is made by striking the ball with a mallet.

running the next hoop for the striker's ball (one extra stroke) or hitting any other ball with the striker's ball - called "making a roquet" (two extra strokes). After making a roquet, the striker's ball is picked up and placed in contact with the ball it hit - now called the croqueted ball. In the first extra stroke, the croquet stroke, the striker's ball is hit so that both balls move. You are not allowed to put a foot on either ball or to send either ball off the court (in each case your turn would end).

The second extra stroke is called the continuation stroke. This is an ordinary stroke which is normally used to make another roquet or to run the next hoop. You can roquet and croquet each of the other three balls on the court only once in a turn unless you run the next hoop. Then you get an extra stroke (see above) and the right to roquet and croquet the other balls again.

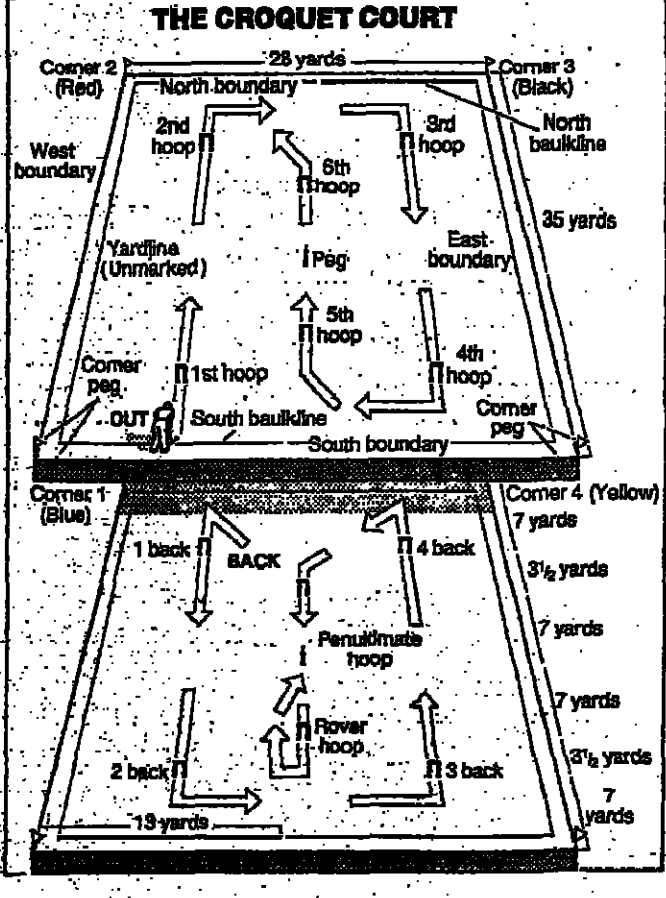
replaced on the yard-line (see diagram) opposite the spot where it went off. The yard-line is not normally marked out and the yard is measured with the help of the player's mallet. The baulk-lines are the portions of the yard-line from which the balls may be played into the game at the start and when a "hit-shot" is awarded. If a player finds at the start of his turn that the other side has placed his ball in such a position that it has no clear shot at any other ball, he is said to be "wired" (snookered) and is entitled to a hit-shot. He may then take his ball to either baulk line and play it from there.

The break Your intention should be to score several points in one turn - to make a break. Suppose you are playing blue which is for hoop 1. You might start by roqueting a ball (say, red), using the croquet stroke you have earned to send it somewhere useful (eg near hoop 2, the next hoop but one for blue) and blue within range of another ball (say, black, your partner ball). Then, in the continuation stroke, you can roquet black and earn another two strokes. You might use the croquet stroke to put black near the peg (a generally useful position in a break) and blue towards the remaining ball, yellow. In the continuation stroke you can roquet yellow, hopefully as near as possible to hoop 1, and earn yet another two strokes.

In the croquet stroke that follows you would send yellow a little way beyond hoop 1 and blue right in front of the hoop. Then, in the continuation stroke, you can run hoop 1 with blue, earn one extra stroke and the right to use all the balls again. By roqueting yellow, croqueting it to hoop 3 (now the next hoop but one for blue) and travelling up to red (waiting conveniently at hoop 2) via black at the peg, you can run hoop 2 as well. Indeed, by this stepping-stone sequence of placing the other three balls in useful positions with the croquet strokes, known as the four-ball break, it is quite possible to run as many hoops as you like in one turn.

Steve Mulliner

The author is a British international and an examining referee. He is assisting in the preparation of the new edition of the laws of Association Croquet. A simplified version of the laws is available from the Croquet Association, price 25p.



The object of the game Each side tries to make both his balls go through all the hoops in the correct order and then hit the winning post ("peg") first.

The hoops There are six hoops on the court, but in the full game a ball has to go through each hoop twice, once in each direction. It scores a point for running each hoop and for hitting the peg; a total of 13 points. Thus the winning side will score 26 points. The order of the hoops is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate, rover (see diagram). Clips coloured to match the balls are placed on the appropriate hoops to indicate which hoop each ball has to run next. It is not necessary to play the full game. The 14-point game (hoops 1 to 6 and the peg) is very popular.

The turn The sides take alternate turns. At the start of a turn either ball of a side may be played - the balls do not have to be played in sequence - and the ball that is played is then called the striker's ball. A turn consists initially of only one stroke but it can be extended by either

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# How to pare fares and cut through the confusion

This week we begin a new, monthly series of articles to take you effortlessly through the tricky world of travel and set you down, financially

speaking, as lightly as possible. Alex McWhirter, travel editor of *The Business Traveller*, flies you first out of the European air fares jungle

Sometimes expensive, European air fares can also be remarkably cheap. On most holiday routes out of the United Kingdom, for example, you can travel by air for less than the price of a second-class train ticket.

The big breakthrough in low-cost European air travel came a few years ago with the introduction of cut-price "seat-only" fares. The government allowed these "cheapies" to be sold in conjunction with vouchers for minimal accommodation at the destination (which passengers are not expected to use).

Seat-only sales are now a booming sector of the travel scene and the charters are cutting into a market once dominated by the scheduled carriers. As people understand the market better the tendency has been to book late, and so prices have fallen further.

Airlines, whether charter or scheduled, cannot sell their special low price, seat-only fares direct to the public; they must be marketed through tour operators or specialized travel agents.

In theory any travel agent can sell you one of these cheapies; in practice too many just do not understand the market. This means that the average traveller has to shop around for the best deals - the best place to start being in the classified columns of the national press or London's *Standard*.

There are essentially five types of seat-only deals.

**Proclamation fares**  
Leaving aside the pricey Euro-budget fare - mostly favoured by business travellers - these go under the names of Excursion, APEX, PEX and Superpex. Booking conditions vary from destination to destination. For some countries you must book one month ahead, others require 14 days, while some

have no advance booking.

All fares have different minimum/maximum stay restrictions. Most are issued for return travel only and cancellation charges are steep. Increasingly, these fares, which are sold through airline ticket offices and high street travel agents, are becoming a poor buy compared to the seat-only specials. Individuals, but not necessarily a family, could lose out buying one of these fares. Unlike the seat-only deals, many airline promotional fares have generous child discounts.

**"Consolidation" fares**

Specialist tour operators book blocks of seats on scheduled flights which they then sell to individuals at a considerable discount. This enables you to travel on the same flights more cheaply and with fewer restrictions than with a ticket an airline itself can sell you.

The two main operators are London-based Slade Travel and Falcon. Each markets seat-only deals to 100 or so destinations throughout Europe. There are several smaller operators also specializing in individual countries. Consolidation fares are for return travel only and they are valid for stays of anything from a weekend/six nights to a month.

**Fifth Freedom**

Certain routes - chiefly those from London to Zurich, Frankfurt and Rome - are served by long-haul airlines heading for destinations further afield. Many of these airlines have special rights inside Europe, a concession known as a "fifth freedom" traffic right. It's difficult for such airlines to get passengers to pay the full fares; so rather than having empty space on the first/last leg of their long flights, empty seats are sold off at heavily discounted prices.

Provided your travel plans fit in with their flight schedules, you can travel in wide-bodied comfort at charter prices. Such tickets are normally sold through bucket shops, although any travel agent worth his salt can also supply them.

**Seat-only charter**

Charter flights operate mostly to the sunspots of Europe and seats are retailed by tour operators either to individuals direct or through travel agents. Large operators like Thomson, Cosmos and Horizon all have subsidiaries selling off surplus charter seats. Companies like Pegasus market a proper seat-only "Skybus" programme with scheduled-style charter flights operating to cities in Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria. The charter airline Air Europe went ahead and established its own travel company to sell its seats direct to the public on the high street.

Restrictions vary from airline to airline, route to route. Normally return tickets (except for the Pegasus programme) are valid for stays in multiples of one to four weeks. Charters do not operate as frequently as scheduled flights but they offer a wider choice of departure airports and serve more destinations.

Remember that most charter fares do not include airport taxes. You must allow an extra £10 when calculating the final price.

**Knockdown seats**

Nothing is quite as perishable as an airline seat. Once the plane door shuts that empty seat is worthless. But marketing these empty seats is an expert's job and hence it is handled by charter seat brokers. These specialist agents receive daily availability reports from the large tour operators and depending on supply and demand

these last-minute seats are sold off to the public at drastically reduced prices. The discount is often one third off the cheapest charter price and half off the lowest scheduled fare.

Bargains like these are more easily obtainable outside peak travel times. Last minute availability is widely advertised in the classified pages of the national press. If you are flexible this is an ideal way to travel cheaply.

Here is a guide to what you could pay to fly to four holiday areas at June rates.

**Italy**

Scheduled: Best buy are the consolidation fares with Alitalia which cost little more than charter fares. These are marketed by Pilgrim-Air and C.I.T. Typical return fares sold by Pilgrim-Air are: Milan £117, Turin £117, Venice £126, Pisa £124, Rome £127, Bologna £133, Naples £143. Weekend

surcharges apply. London-based Euro Ascan Travel offers "fifth freedom" discounts to Rome with flights by Japan Airlines costing £120 return, with Kenya Airways £125 and with Ethiopian also £125.

Charter: Main operators include Pegasus Skybus and Pilgrim-Air. Besides the main cities, charters also cover destinations such as Alghero, Brindisi, Cagliari, Catania, Lamezia, Palermo and Rimini. The Pegasus charters can be booked both on a one-way (under the guise of "Special Break") and return basis. You can stay away for any length of time between two and thirty-six days and "open-jaw" (fly to one destination, return from another) arrangements are allowed. A Special Break fare to Venice costs £74, a return fare £119. The same fares to Palermo are £89 and £149 respectively.

For travel in June, charter

seat broker Vivair is selling Alghero for £70 and Naples for £85 return. All Vivair prices include airport taxes.

**Spain**

Scheduled: British Airways' APEX and Iberia's "Money-saver" are the cheapest fares available but seats are limited and you must book well in advance. These fares are not sold in the summer peak - July to September. Sample prices: Barcelona £101, Palma £105, Valencia £108, Mahon £108 and Malaga £139.

The PEX and Budget rates with fewer restrictions are more expensive. Examples: Palma/Ibiza £130, Alicante £147, Malaga/Seville £164, Barcelona £165. Better value are the Slade and Falcon consolidation fares, especially if you travel mid-week. Sample Falcon prices: Alicante/Valencia £129, Seville £143, Malaga £141, Barcelona £118 and Palma £125.

Charters: Prices fluctuate depending on departure airport and flight schedules. There is a huge selection and you must shop around to get the best deal. Air Europe operates charters from nine United Kingdom airports. Sample return fares: Palma £86, Ibiza £91, Mahon £91, Gerona £79, Alicante £81 and Malaga £102.

Iberian Service sells flights to the cities. Sample fares: Barcelona £102, Madrid £105 and Malaga £125. All include taxes.

As you might expect there are plenty of late booking deals. In June, Vivair quotes the following inclusive prices: Alicante £65, Barcelona £90, Palma £80 to £104 (huge range), Gerona £85 and Ibiza £95.

**Greece**

Scheduled: British Airways' late booking fare of £85 one-way, £107 return, is cheapest. Normal PEX fares are £195 return. Falcon charges £192 for Athens

while Slade's prices range from £178 to £210. Except for Corfu there are no direct scheduled flights to the islands so you have to travel via Athens with a consequent increase in fare. Typical Slade/Falcon fares to Heraklion and Rhodes are around the £210 mark while Corfu costs £189.

Charters: As with Spain this is another shop-around market and charters are the most convenient way of reaching the islands. Typical Air Europe fares are: Athens £128, Kos £156, Corfu £125, Heraklion £135 and Rhodes £146.

Besides the main destinations, Olympic Holidays' "Flight Savers" cover lesser-known ones too. Examples: Chania £129, Kos £129, Mykonos £129, Kefalonia £127, Zante £129, Skiathos £139 and Kavala £127. Typical Vivair last-minute bargains in June were Corfu £108, Heraklion £128 and Athens £109.

**South of France**

Scheduled: British Airways and Air France fly to most destinations. Dan Air serves Montpellier, Toulouse and Perpignan. Once again the consolidation fares offered by Slade and Falcon undercut the cheapest airline prices. Sample Falcon prices: Bordeaux £102, Marseilles £123, Nice £117 to £129, Perpignan £129 and Toulouse £107 to £117.

Charters: France restricts charter flights and those few that are allowed mostly operate to Nice. Sample prices: Air Europe £97 and Falcon £99. With so few flights, getting a seat can be a problem.

With all these discounts available why should anyone choose to pay full fare? The main reason is flexibility. Full fare tickets allow you to change flights and dates without penalty. You can also make stops en route for no extra cost. But these privileges are expensive. The full unrestricted fare to Athens will set you back £560 - almost five times the cost of a charter flight.

Agents: Slade Travel, 202 0111; Falcon Travel, 221 6258/0088; Vivair, 536 5486; Air Europe, 730 8846 or 061228 0277; Italy: Pilgrim Air, 637 5311; C.I.T., 666 5533; Pegasus Skybus, 370 6851; Euro-Ascan Travel, 499 8615; Spain: Iberian Service, 278 8394; Greece: Olympic Holidays, 229 2411.

## The thrills of a holiday without Mum and Dad

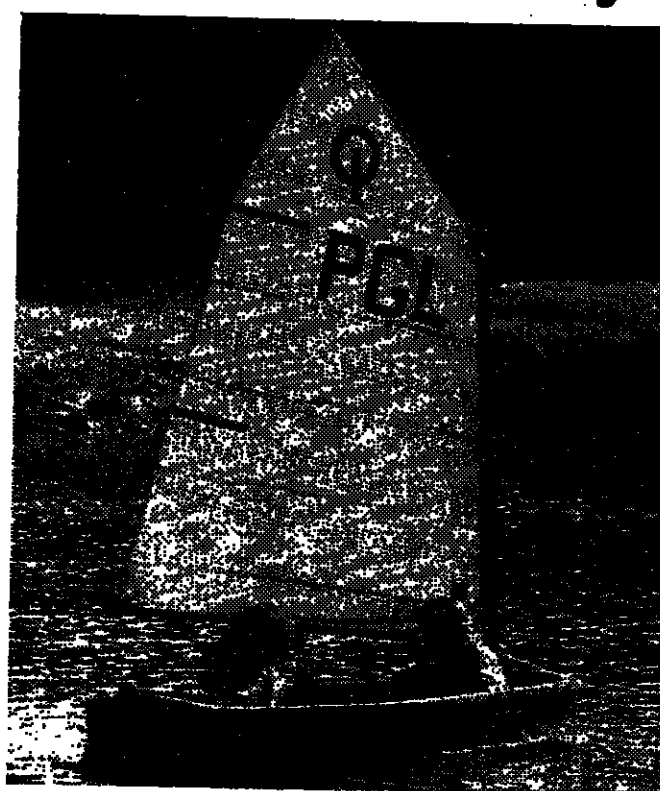
Ronald Faux's schoolgirl daughters revel in the exciting outdoor activities of adventure camps

We had no wish to be rid of the children but we had reached one of those subtle partings of the ways. After years of family holidays the time had arrived when our two daughters had developed their own ideas of what constituted an excellent holiday and those views did not coincide with ours. No hard feelings, but perhaps a short separation might concentrate a few minds on real values.

The girls are aged 13 and 11, both of them independent spirited characters well used to sailing, hill walking and holidays in the outdoors. They went separately to centres run by Peter Gordon Lawrence's organization, PGL, which is the best known for holidays for adventurous youngsters. Sarah, aged 13, had already been on two riding holidays with friends but this was the first time away from home with complete strangers.

Tan Troed, the PGL centre in the Brecon Beacons, which runs an excellent course on "mountain activities" with the emphasis on rock climbing and hill walking, was fully booked so an overspill course based at Monmouth Girls' High School was arranged.

This involved a 40-minute drive each morning across the



Land ho: Dinghy sailing at Boreatton Park, Shrewsbury

Welsh border to the Pegasus Riding Centre where Sarah took charge of a blue roan called Misty. It was fine countryside for pony trekking through forests and along country lanes with the occasional chance of a good gallop. Three instructors had charge of 20 children aged 12 to 15 and comparing the

group leaders are called, take charge of up to 20 children and keep them occupied, entertained, active and out of mischief. "It wasn't just pony riding. There were lots of other things including tennis, swimming, canoeing and all kinds of games. There was a 'slave market' where we bid for our 'groupies' with Mars Bars. One had to sing a silly song with a traffic beacon on his head. Another went into the swimming pool after hopping about in mud, and another got covered in shaving foam. It was good fun," Sarah noted in her diary.

Catherine, who is naturally more extrovert, spent the same week at PGL's main centre at Boreatton Park near Shrewsbury and enjoyed the holiday without reservation. It was billed as a multi-activity adventure holiday and involved the children in a whirl of activities including sailing, archery, abseiling down cliffs, shooting, grass-riding, fishing and an abseiling course complete with death slide.

"There were cat-walks across alligator swamps, lots of falling into muddy streams and crawling down muddy pipes, that sort of thing," Catherine recalled with relish.

PGL staff lay great emphasis on safety and there is a high visitor-teacher ratio in all the activities. Catherine enjoyed being left to get on with it once she had been shown how to sail a small dinghy across the lake or roll downhill on grass skis. She

had already been taught to abseil down a cliff face and so could amaze the others in her group with a nerveless plunge over the edge.

"Only two children actually went home during the holiday - they were boys. There was no

Peter Gordon Lawrence founded PGL 26 years ago. It has grown into one of the main organizations in Europe providing holidays for young people aged six to eighteen years. The holidays are designed to entertain, instruct and challenge youngsters and the "groupies" are chosen for their teaching abilities and experience in dealing with young people. With a staff-visitor

ratio of up to one to four, instruction is thorough and no previous experience is necessary. One week holidays cost between £88 and £124 according to season and escorted travel is available from a number of cities. Further information is available from PGL Young Adventure, Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 7AH (0899 64211).

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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

# Clean bowled and blasted from the crease

George Macaulay Trevelyan, the historian, observed with great acuteness that "if the French nobles had been capable of playing cricket with their peasants, their châteaux would never have been burnt".

This remark earns him a mention in J. L. Carr's *Dictionary of Extraordinary Cricketers*, an eccentric compilation which omits to mention Sir Donald Bradman in spite of his being indisputably the greatest batting genius in the history of Test cricket, yet includes Sir Winston Churchill simply to record the fact that "he did not play cricket".

Mr Carr's book is clearly not intended for the serious student of the game; it is, however, an invaluable aid to after-dinner speakers on cricket.

The reader is introduced to characters such as the Rev Lord Frederick Beauclerk, who used to demonstrate his contempt for bowlers by suspending a gold watch from his middle stump, and was said to be "an unutterably dull preacher", and John Jackson, of Nottinghamshire, a shy man who customarily blew his nose in embarrassment after clean-bowling someone, and was consequently known as "Foghorn".

Mr Carr is fond of literary or historical allusions, however absurd, and writes that Gilbert Jessop's 1902 innings of 104 in 77 minutes when England, needing 200 to win, were 48 for five, "can only be compared with Henry V's speech before Harfleur".

Botham's 149 at Headingley in 1981 would belong in a similar category, one might have thought, but Mr Carr contents himself with bracketing Botham with Jessop, Spofforth, Trumper *et al* as belonging to cricket's golden age. He also quotes Shelley's *Adonais*.

The inescapable "Both", or "Guy the Gorilla", as he is also known, turns up again in the more serious, but duller *Cricketers' Who's Who* in 1983, edited by Iain Sproat, MP, which gives the nickname of every county cricketer. "Both" writes the introduction.

Mr Sproat provides much data in his 476 pages, but it is of routine kind which provides little insight into a cricketer's character, or his particular talent.

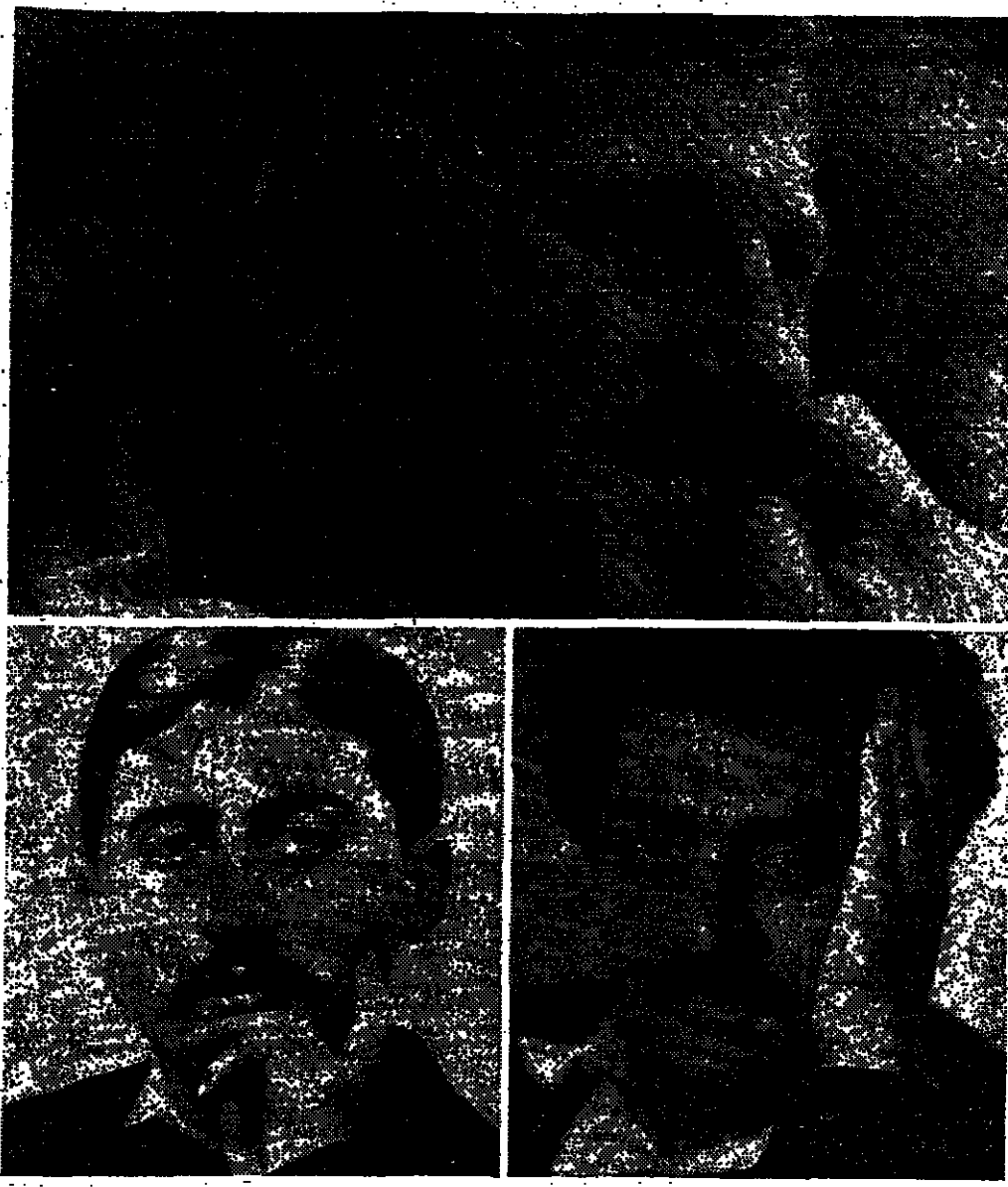
*Carr's Illustrated Dictionary of Extraordinary Cricketers* edited by J. L. Carr (Quartet Books, £2.50).  
*The Cricketers' Who's Who 1983* compiled and edited by Iain Sproat, MP (Cricketers' Who's Who, £4.95).  
*Widened Cricketers' Almanac 1983* edited by John Woodcock (John Woodcock & Co, £5.95).

A disappointing number of players have nicknames which simply involve the addition of a "y" to their surnames, and list their favourite recreation as "watching telly with the wife", or something similar.

For the true addict there is, of course, only one indispensable cricket book, and that is *Wisden*, which celebrates its 120th edition this year.

At £8.95, the *Wisden Cricketers' Almanac* is outstanding value. It runs to 1,300 pages, which include essays on leading cricketers and issues of the day, reports from cricketing countries all over the world, reports on minor counties, second XI and schools cricket, scorecards from every first-class fixture in 1982 (even including the South African tour by Gooch's rebels), and more than 100 pages of cricketing records. The whole is edited with crusty elegance by our own cricket correspondent, John Woodcock.

Rupert Morris



Fingers and thoughts: Ian Botham, Marcel Proust (bottom, left) and Tariq Ali

# In search of the perfect Proust

Here is the paperback of the newly revised and translated edition of one of the great novels of our century, published in paperback two years ago. You might ask: "What's it all for?"

Why not read *A la recherche du temps perdu* in French, or in Scott Moncrieff's famous translation, which even the French are said, unpersuasively, to read in preference to the original?

The answer is that the original French edition from which Scott Moncrieff worked was notoriously imperfect, principally because of Proust's methods of composition, which produced a labyrinthine palimpsest for publishers and printers.

In mid-stream he expanded the book from its original 500,000 words to more than a million and a quarter. The margins of proof and typescripts were covered with scribbled corrections and insertions, overflowing on to additional sheets glued to galleys or to one another to form intermi-

nations of *Things Past*, by Marcel Proust, translated by G. K. Scott Moncrieff & Terence Kilmer (Penguin, three volumes, £5.95 each).

nable strips: Francoise in the novel calls them the narrator's *paperloaves*. Just like some of one's best reviewers, the literary editor sighs. The revised *Pléiade* edition of *A la recherche*, establishing a text as faithful as possible to Proust's intentions, was published in 1954.

This is the translation of the definitive text. It also includes a selection of passages that for one reason or another did not find a place in Proust's final text, for example, the tragic-comedy of the *Princesse de Guermantes*'s unrequited passion for Charlus. Scott Moncrieff's original translation is deservedly famous.

If you wanted to carp, you could say that his prose tends to

the purple and Gallic, whereas Proust's style, though complicated and dense, is essentially natural and unaffected, free from preciousness and purple. Kilmer has amended it with great tact, preserving the unquestioned felicities of Scott Moncrieff, while getting as close as possible to Proust. It is the best possible entry in translation into that hypnotic world: "Longtemps je me suis couché de bonne heure..."

Also published this month is George D. Painter's *Marcel Proust* (Penguin, £5.95), the biography that gets to the heart of the making of a masterpiece.

Also just published in the Oxford Past Masters series is *Proust* by Derwent May (Oxford, £1.75), a helpful introduction to the Master, which explores the historical and social aspects of Proust's novel.

Philip Howard

# Pakistan through the eyes of a Marxist

Tariq Ali is currently best known in this country for his attempt—as yet inconclusive—to become a member of Hornsey Labour Party. But, being a true internationalist, he has not lost interest in the affairs of his native subcontinent. In this "extended essay" (as he calls it), he answers his own question rather less conclusively than the subtitle implies.

A lot of what he has to say should be quite acceptable to "bourgeois" liberals who have studied the history of Pakistan. He probably overemphasizes the role of deliberate British policy in the growth of Muslim separatism, but he is surely right to dispute the existence of any such thing as a Muslim "nation" or "nationality" in pre-partition India.

Nor is he the first to chronicle the amazing short-sightedness with which successive rulers treated East Pakistan in the years between 1947 and 1971, with the eventual consequence that today Pakistan, founded on Yahya's dictum that "the Muslims are a nation", actually contains only the third largest Muslim population in the subcontinent.

Equally one does not need to be a Marxist to agree that there is still no organic unity between the four component provinces of the present Pakistan, and that the present regime's policies only encourage the people of Sind and Baluchistan to think of the state as a Punjabi

Can Pakistan Survive? The Death of a State by Tariq Ali (Penguin, £2.95)

occupation. (Those of the north-west frontier probably think of it in much the same way, but regard it as a lesser evil than the Soviet occupation suffered by their fellow-Pakistanis across the frontier in Afghanistan.) Or indeed to agree that Bhutto was a shallow populist autocrat who dug his own grave by, among other things, using the army against the elected government of Baluchistan.

One's objection must be that Tariq Ali persists in writing as a Marxist for fellow-Marxists. Too much space is devoted to obscure debates among Communist theorists about key terms (including "nation" and "nationality") which Ali himself uses but does not clearly define. The welfare of the people can be identified with the success and strength of Marxist parties is taken for granted in a way that the unconverted are bound to find irritating.

All rightly criticizes his friend Fred Halliday for being too soft on the Russians and their Afghan acolytes. But Halliday could teach him something about writing for the non-Marxist Penguin reader.

Edward Mortimer

# A perfect parfait

It is almost embarrassing to add to the sumptuous heaps of praise which have been piled on Anton Mosimann's *Cuisine à la Carte*. The choicest goblets of eulogy are prettily arranged for all to see on the back cover of the large format illustrated paperback edition (Papermac, £6.95).

At the kitchen launching party he gave last week at the Terrace Restaurant of the Dorchester Hotel, the chicken liver parfait with truffles (page 97) slipped down as smoothly as any pâté this side of heaven. It would be cruel (and there is not enough space here anyway) to list the succession of ravishing morsels set out for our delectation, but the *rendez-vous de fruits-de-mer* (page 175) was rated well up to scratch by those of us who have cooked it often since the hardback was published.

Two more thoughts. I like a chef who introduces guests to his people, his ingredients and his dishes in that order. And, I find *Cuisine à la Carte* one of the most creatively stimulating books on my shelves. Anton Mosimann brings with ideas which spark fresh thoughts in the reader.

I am saving *The Food and Cooking of Russian*, by Lesley Chamberlain (Penguin, £3.95), to read on holiday. The recipes are supplemented by so much meaty reading that this is a book to be savoured as well as cooked.

Shona Crawford Poole

# Much binding in the bastion

Thatcher, by Nicholas Wapshott and George Brock (Futura, £1.95)

his own wry comment for her amusement. From 8am until 2am the following morning, Mrs Thatcher's services are at the disposal of the nation.

Mrs Thatcher is no stranger to elections, having first taken part at the age of 10 with her Methodist father, who became a member of the borough council. They lived in a house in Grantham with no piped hot water and no outside lavatory. His daughter was "a girl apart" at school, ambitious and desiring to do well.

Today "her friend, Lord Brownlow, of Belton House, has lent her his silver for No. 10 Downing Street.

Sadly the authors do not explore the inevitable theory that circulates in those parts that she may have Cuss blood. If anything they scotch it by their description of her grand-

mother as "a fiercely Victorian woman with strict morals".

Mrs Thatcher won a scholarship to a grammar school and took up Latin in the sixth form to secure a place at Somerville College, Oxford. She is our first modern Prime Minister to have been a scientist; she was also a trained tax barrister. The youngest woman candidate in 1949, she married the "bespectacled extrovert" who gave her a life home and in 1964 was still the youngest woman MP. Her sights were fixed as high as wanting to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Heath encouraged her and Airey Neave adopted her as his candidate for Heath's successor. The rest we know.

In this very thorough portrait, I spotted three errors. Despite boundary changes, Chequers is not in Kent, Ian MacGregor is not a knight, and it is a misprint of Healesyque collection of fine and figurative art celebrates the more graceful side of aristocratic life in France before the Revolution.

Hugo Vickers

## PREVIEW Theatre

### Trebles deprived of their chance

Australian theatre, still too seldom seen in Britain, mounts a two-pronged attack on London this month. David Williamson, already known here for *Don's Party*, *The Club* and *What If You Died Tomorrow?*, switches up his sixth London production with *The Perfectionist*. Directed by Robin Lefevre and previewing at the Hampstead Theatre from June 16, it is a wry comedy about marriage.

In contrast, Errol Bray's *The Choir*, previewing at the Young Vic Studio from June 20, gets as far away from the virtuosity stereotype as possible. The orphanage boy choir to which the characters belong not only sing soprano; they have the operation to assure they go on doing so.

The choir, like most of Williamson's plays including *The Perfectionist*, comes from Sydney's Nimrod Theatre, which is consolidating 13 years of success by being reborn in a few weeks' time at the Nimrod National Theatre.

The choir is an elite, but an elite of enunciate. They are confined to attic premises from which there is no escape. A matron, unseen throughout the play, fiercely guards these unwilling hothouse blooms. In

the words of the director, John Mangos, "All transitions into adult society exact a price, a conformity of some sort; and at one level the castration metaphor parallels what happens to people as they grow up".

In their isolation, the choir can only turn to each other, not only for love, but for reassurance. One boy only, a perfect figure, is physically normal. Adored and feared by the others, he is the matron's eyes and ears, and unlike the rest he can expect release into the world outside. Can he be trusted? Can the boys bear to let him leave? And if they choose to wreak vengeance on him, what form might it take?

By a supreme irony, the choir's physical sacrifice has been in vain: the operation needs to be done earlier in life than matron was aware. What sacrifices in personality do we, as educators, ask of children and how necessary are they? And what sort of a society does it leave us with? Young Vic patrons may leave the theatre with a great deal more than "O for the Wings of a Dove" rumbling round their heads.

Anthony Masters



Speaking out: From left, Michael Bryant, Sir Ralph Richardson and Robert Stephens in rehearsal for *Inner Voices*, a black comedy by Eduardo De Filippo, opening at the Lyttelton Theatre, South Bank, London on Thursday

## Critics' choice

**ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA** The PR (£28 3795) June 13 and 14 at 7.30pm. Sold out in repertory. Helen Mirren catches the infinite variety of Cleopatra's character in a definitive performance. Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background that allows an unimpeded view of action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon is a blustering Antony.

**BEETHOVEN'S TENTH** Vanderbilt (£36 9983) Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed at 2.45pm.

**CRISTAL CLEAR** Wyndhams (£36 3028) Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2.

**CHARLEY'S AUNT** Aldwych (£36 5404) Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee at 2.30pm. Ends July 30.

**CRISTAL CLEAR** Wyndhams (£36 3028) Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2.

**CRISTAL CLEAR** Wyndhams (£36 3028) Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2.

Griff Rhys Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously west from their sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best aunts ever.

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"civilized" Europe pre-1914, lovingly brought to life in John Dexter's production. Diana Rigg's Mrs Hushabye surpasses even her Eliza Doolittle. Rex Harrison makes a safty and whimsical shotover, and Rosemary Harris, Paxton, Whitehead and Simon Ward make the comic scenes a real treat.

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staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

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Contemporary issues of child care and abuse are emphasized in Hill's adaptation. Two members of the Everyman Youth Theatre, Paul Williams and Lawrence Tierney, play Pity as a boy Victor McGuire takes the adult role.

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## PREVIEW Galleries

### ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 3471). Daily, 10am-6pm. (June 14 and 15, special days for the disabled only.) Admission £2; students, pensioners, unemployed £1; Mondays 50p for all. Until Aug 28.

One of the most popular events in the art world, a social occasion as well as a chance for Academicians to make the headlines with their latest creations. With 1,483 exhibits this year, there should be plenty of talking points.

### THE EASTERN CARPET IN THE WESTERN WORLD

Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (828 3144). Until July 10, Mon-Thurs 10am-6pm, Fri-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun noon-6pm. Arts Council's big contribution to the oriental carpet summer which seems to be upon us is this display of carpets as they first burst upon the West when imported between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. In all, about 80 carpets demonstrate not only the riches

and variety of the East, but also the strong influence such pieces exerted on Renaissance and baroque art in Europe.

### LA DOUCEUR DE VIVRE

Wilde, 147 New Bond Street, London W1 (829 0602). Until July 30, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-12.30pm. The loan show at Wilde's this summer is dedicated to art, style and decoration in eighteenth-century France. An imposing collection of fine and figurative art celebrates the more graceful side of aristocratic life in France before the Revolution.

### THE ESSENTIAL CUBISM

Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (821 1513). Until July 10, Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. The most spectacular collection of cubist masterpieces to have been brought together in this country since the inception of the movement itself. The intention of the show is to educate in the central role played by cubism in the careers of several major figures of twentieth-century art, and in the evolution of modern art as a whole.

### Photography

**RICHARD PRINCE AND CAROL CONDE** ICA, The Mall, London SW1. Tues-Sun noon-5pm. Until June 26. Photo-montages of a fictionalized strike, based on a real strike in Ontario, bring out the conflict of a company resisting women organizing groups by Carole Conde. Richard Prince re-photographs advertisements and attempts to say something fresh about their rhetorical content.

**NOISES OFF** Savoy (836 8888) Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. The funniest farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Bakemore's crack company give it the best of both worlds, the commercial hit and the connoisseur's classic.

**THE RIVALS** Olivier (828 2252) Today at 2pm and 7.15pm, June 13 at 7.15pm. In repertory. Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan finds the promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaily and irascible, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minuet.

**MANCHESTER** Young Exchange Theatre, Corn Exchange (061 633 8833). Masterpieces by Sarah Daniels: Final performance today, 4.30pm and 7.30pm. A new play, specially commissioned for Young Exchange, rounds off an ambitious first season in the company's new, mobile venue. A young social worker is drawn into a campaign against sexual corruption and pornography.

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where it is seen, it is seen obliquely and because of this forcibly - Orlando Brito meets the people while separated from them by barbed wire. Also on show is work by Becky Cohen whose conceptual photographs of her husband swimming and sleeping and of personal remembrances of her grandmothers' rooms have a strength and artistry which repay repeated viewing.

**FRANCES DE LA TOUR and Ian Bannen in A Moon for the Misbegotten** Eugene O'Neill. Directed by David Laveaux



## ENTERTAINMENTS

**What's new on the GLC South Bank?**

GLC South Bank Concerts Hall, Belvedere Road, London SE1 8DX.  
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Only £2.00 Royal Festival Hall.  
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**Free lunchtime music.**  
Food and Drink, Record and Bookshop.  
**Open to all.**

Today 11 June 7.30pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Sunday 12 June 3.15pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Sunday 12 June 7.30pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
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Wednesday 15 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Thursday 16 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Friday 17 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Saturday 18 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
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Friday 24 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Saturday 25 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)
Sunday 26 June 8.00pm	ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conductor: Claudio Abbado Symphony No. 10 (Mahler)

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A new door opens from level 2 to the NEW  
FESTIVAL BUFFET and VINEY BAR. Delicious food,  
speedy service and lively surroundings.  
**COME EARLY or EAT AFTER THE CONCERT.**  
Also open at lunchtimes.

**Queen Elizabeth Hall.**

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**Purcell Room.**

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WIENIAWSKI  
£2.50, £3.50, £5.50, £7.50, £9.50, £11.50, £13.50, £15.50, £17.50, £19.50, £21.50, £23.50, £25.50, £27.50, £29.50, £31.50, £33.50, £35.50, £37.50, £39.50, £41.50, £43.50, £45.50, £47.50, £49.50, £51.50, £53.50, £55.50, £57.50, £59.50, £61.50, £63.50, £65.50, £67.50, £69.50, £71.50, £73.50, £75.50, £77.50, £79.50, £81.50, £83.50, £85.50, £87.50, £89.50, £91.50, £93.50, £95.50, £97.50, £99.50, £101.50, £103.50, £105.50, £107.50, £109.50, £111.50, £113.50, £115.50, £117.50, £119.50, £121.50, £123.50, £125.50, £127.50, £129.50, £131.50, £133.50, £135.50, £137.50, £139.50, £141.50, £143.50, £145.50, £147.50, £149.50, £151.50, £153.50, £155.50, £157.50, £159.50, £161.50, £163.50, £165.50, £167.50, £169.50, £171.50, £173.50, £175.50, £177.50, £179.50, £181.50, £183.50, £185.50, £187.50, £189.50, £191.50, £193.50, £195.50, £197.50, £199.50, £201.50, £203.50, £205.50, £207.50, £209.50, £211.50, £213.50, £215.50, £217.50, £219.50, £221.50, £223.50, £225.50, £227.50, £229.50, £231.50, £233.50, 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ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES

**STRAFFORD-UPON-AVON** Royal Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Tel: 0593 51111. **THE MOUSETRAP** (1971). A comedy by C. S. Lewis. **THE YEAR** (1978). A play by Peter Ustinov. **BEETHOVEN'S TENTH** (1978). A play by Peter Ustinov. **CRYSTAL CLEAR** (1978). A play by Peter Ustinov. **WORLD SHOULD SEE** (1978). A play by Peter Ustinov.

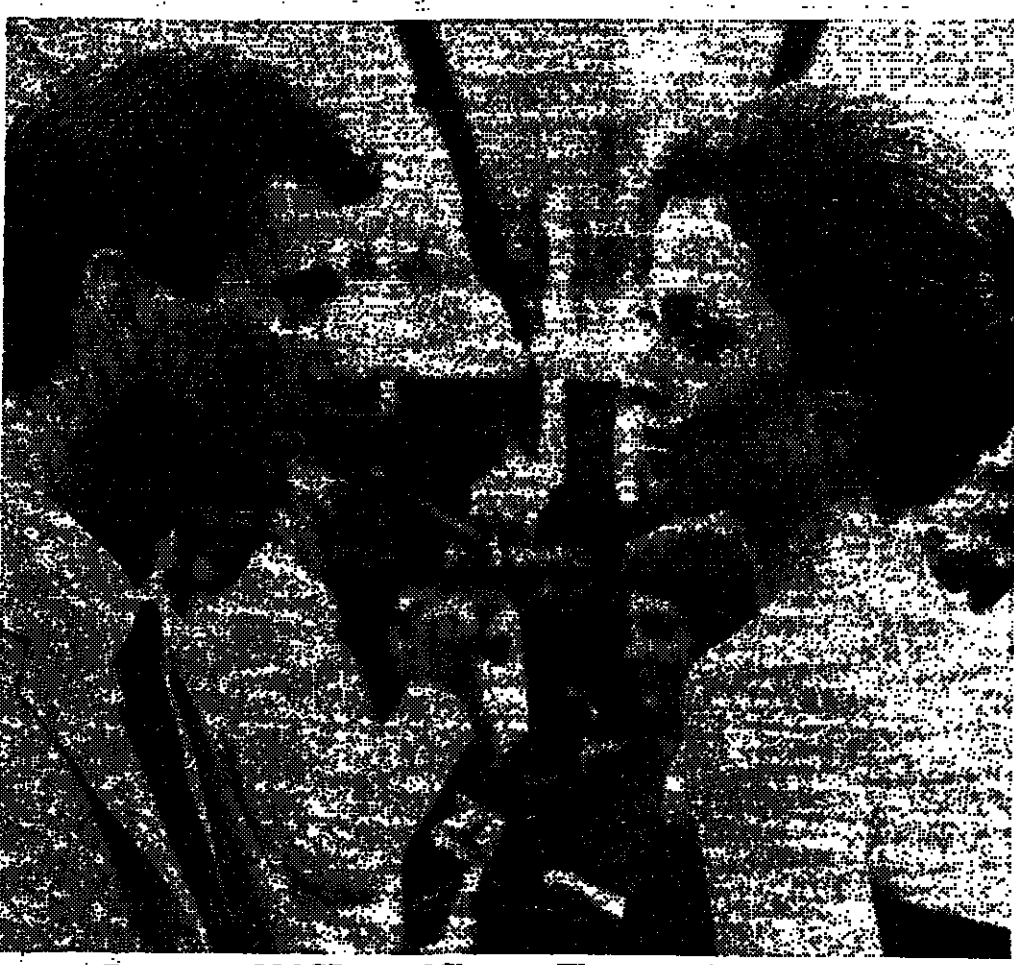
CINEMAS

**ACADEMY** 477 2001. Last week's top box office. **ACADEMY** 477 2001. Last week's top box office. **ACADEMY** 477 2001. Last week's top box office. **ACADEMY** 477 2001. Last week's top box office. **ACADEMY** 477 2001. Last week's top box office.

Fiery reportage confirms Weir's mastery of mayhem

The specific year in Peter Weir's new film *The Year of Living Dangerously* is 1965, the place, Indonesia - quaking with the unrest that finally unseats President Sukarno. But principal characters in the Australian director's striking output never have an easy life wherever they are. Passing motorists in *The Cars That Ate Paris* (1974) fell prey to headless accidents; turn-of-the-century schoolgirls in *Picnic at Hanging Rock* (1975) vanished into the eerie landscape. Supernatural weather drenched Richard Chamberlain in *The Last Wave* (1977), while the soldiers of *Galipoli* (1981) were swamped by the cruel facts of the First World War.

Ordinary mortals in Weir's films are repeatedly confronted with mysterious, implacable forces. Guy Hamilton, the journalist hero of *The Year of Living Dangerously*, is no exception. He arrives in Jakarta for his first foreign assignment, equipped with innocence and a tape recorder. Before the end, political turmoil and romantic entanglements have caused both to be abandoned. Financially speaking, Weir's film lived less dangerously than many Australian films. The six-million-dollar budget - from MGM provided economic stability (this is the first Australian production to be fully financed - and distributed - by a big Hollywood company). The star presence of Mel Gibson should also guarantee good takings at the international box-office: parts in the *Mad Max* films and *Galipoli* have shot him into the top league of charismatic males.



Danger zone: Mel Gibson and Sigourney Weaver meet in stormy Indonesia

Geoff Brown

Critics' choice

**CONFIDENCE** (15) Gate, Bloomsbury. (07 1177/84024) A comedy of manners, compelling tale of emotional conflicts between two fugitives posing as man and wife in Nazi-occupied Hungary; filmed with the same sureness, insight and control as of modest career that made the director's *Mephisto* (made two years later).

photographed in the Mahatma. With a remarkable performance by Ben Kingsley.

**LE JOUR SE LEVE** (15) Academy 3 Oxford Street (437 8919). Jean Gabin as a besieged murderer going through his last hours. A welcome revival of French realism, written by Jacques Riviere and directed by Marcel Carné in 1939; with Jules Berry and Arletty.

**LOCAL HERO** (PG) Classic Cinema (352 5098). Odeon Kensington (330 8844). Odeon Haymarket (330 2738). Baricade Cinema 1 until June 15 (328 8735). Bill Forsyth perceives comedy as the virtue that makes the whole world kin and all men forgivable. The plot is simple. Know Oi decides to build a refinery on a beautiful stretch of the Scottish coast, and dispatches a young executive to buy up a fishing village. Farness. He is disconcerted to find, instead of conservatives, a bunch of happy opportunists greedily anticipating the corporation's millions. With Peter Riegart, Burt Lancaster, Denis Lawson.

**PASSION** (18) Camden Plaza until June 22 (485 2443).

The presence of star names such as Isabelle Huppert, Hanna Schygulla and Michel Piccoli represents the only obvious concession to public taste in Jean-Luc Godard's self-styled attempt at "democratic" cinema. The mingled activities of film-makers, factory workers and owners are beautifully



Young hopeful: MacNicol in Sophie's Choice

photographed in wintry Swiss landscapes; difficult, noisy, riveting and infuriating. Showing with Godard's short film, *Letter to Freddie* (Buache).

**THE PLOUGHMAN'S LUNCH** (15) Gate Notting Hill (221 0220/727 8750). Striking cinematic debut by stage and TV director Richard Eyre: a subtle portrait of post-Falklands Britain, built around a radio journalist with shady morals. Ian McKwan's intelligent script is bolstered by fine location photography (Clive Tickner). With Jonathan Pryce, Tim Curry.

**RISE TO POWER OF LOUIS XIV** (15) ICA Cinema, The Mall (330 3647). Closed Mon. Until June 15. Roberto Rossellini, one of the glories of post-war Italian cinema, ended his career making penetrating historical reconstructions. This is easily the most imaginative - an insidious and elegant account of Louis XIV's ruthless power games.

Not for the first time, a famous novel is filmed with scrupulous sensitivity but uncertain personal commitment. William Styron's

novel about the life and friends of a Holocaust survivor is distilled by director Alan J. Pakula into a series of striking scenes that never finally cohere. Meticulous acting, though, from Meryl Streep, Kevin Kline and Peter MacNicol.

**TOOTSIE** (PG) Baricade Cinema One from June 16 (328 8795). Classic Cinema (352 5098). Odeon Kensington (330 8844). Studio Oxford Circus (437 3300). Expert comedy about desperate actor Dustin Hoffman finding financial success and emotional turmoil as a female soap opera star. Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal's knowing, witty script never loses sight of the serious ramifications; Sydney Pollack directs with self-effacing skill, and Hoffman's performance is remarkable. With Jessica Lange, Charles Durning, Teri Garr.

Films on TV

His absurdly overpaid cameo appearance in *Superman* may have dismayed admirers of Marlon Brando who prefer to remember him for better and worthier things; but fortunately his reputation as one of the most formidable screen actors of the last 30 years was already secure. A season of his work on BBC2 should help to explain why. It starts on Tuesday with his Fletcher Christian, opposite Trevor Howard's Captain Bligh in the 1962 remake of *Mutiny on the Bounty* (7.40-10.30pm). In future weeks there is a chance to see Brando's 1950 screen debut in *The Men*; two other early pictures which were crucial to his career and contain definitive examples of method acting, *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *On the Waterfront*; and the only film he has so far directed, a powerful and eccentric revenge Western, *One-Eyed Jacks*. Ten years earlier than Brando, Orson Welles made the same sort of impact on the cinema and after Citizen Kane itself, the best of his early parts was Rochester in the brooding 1944 version of *Jane Eyre*, which Channel 4 is showing today (2.45-4.35pm). These Three, on Channel 4 tomorrow (10.20pm-12.05am), was the first screen adaptation of Lillian Hellman's play about rumours of a lesbian relationship at a girls' school; except that lesbianism was still a taboo subject in 1936 and extra-marital affairs were substituted. Miriam Hopkins and Merle Oberon play the teachers under suspicion and the director was William Wyler. On Thursday, BBC2 is showing the original *King Kong* (6.20-7.55pm) in which Peter Wright, not to mention the city of New York, is terrorized by a giant ape, and though made 50 years ago, its trick photography and special effects are still impressive. Peter Waymark

PREVIEW Music

Britten in a corner of Suffolk

The thirty-sixth Aldeburgh Festival opened yesterday, but its first big event, a performance of Britten's opera *The Turn of the Screw* conducted by George Malcolm and produced by Basil Coleman, is to be held tonight, at the Snape Maltings. Tomorrow the *War Requiem* will be given under Simon Rattle at St Edmundsbury Cathedral. Bury St Edmunds, on Monday back at Snape, the distinguished pianist Mieczyslaw Horowitz, who is less well known here than he should be, plays Bach, Chopin and Szymanowski.

Also at the Maltings, a concert of contemporary music on Tuesday includes the world premieres of Nash's *Insomnia* and Turnage's *Let us Sleep*, the latter having won this year's Britten Composers' Competition. On Wednesday, the Festival marks the birthday of one of its most consistent patrons, The Princess of Hesse and the Rhine, with the world premiere of Henze's *Auden Poems*; this Snape programme also includes his *Viola Sonata*, Berg's *Vier Stücke* and Britten's *Sechs Hölderlin-Fragmente*.

On Thursday at the Jubilee Hall the youthful George Benjamin gives the world premiere of Britten's *Sonatina Romantica* of 1940. Throughout the festival there are screenings of some of the films for which Britten wrote music, from *Coal Face* (1935) to *Before the Flood* (1972). There also are three opera forums, all devoted to Britten, and various lectures, some of which have no connection with him at all. Max Harrison

Critics' choice

**NOAKES, BENNETT** June 13, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall. Anna Noakes and Dina Bennett give the world premiere of Joseph David's piece for flute and electric piano, and also play Jolivet's *Chant de Linde*, Poulenc's *Sonata*, Prokofiev's *Sonata No 2*, Henze's *Sonatina*, a Schubert Nocturne.

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**BIRTHDAYS**  
SINCLAIR, JAMES  
Wishes and many happy returns of the day to  
James Sinclair and Nigel  
Sinclair.

**MAKE SURE THEY GET THE MESSAGE**

If you want to make sure that someone really gets the message in June, put it in The Times personal announcements. From births to weddings, engagements to anniversaries - The Times is the place to get your message noticed. You or your nominee will receive an additional bonus - a Victoria wine voucher for a bottle of Blanc Roussey, a crisp sparkling wine from France, made by the Methode Champenoise. Simply fill in the coupon and include a cheque/PO, made payable to: Times Newspapers Ltd. (prepayment necessary) or your Barclaycard. Access number and post it to the address below. The minimum message is 4 lines with 4 words per line. Cost £15.00 inclusive of the Blanc Roussey. Additional lines cost £3.25 each. This offer will run throughout June. The last date for accepting messages is 27th June. The wine voucher can only be sent to UK readers (excluding Northern Ireland), and will be posted as soon as possible after receipt of your order.

**VICTORIA WINE**

Write out your message, your name, address, day telephone number and the recipient's name and address. ALL IN BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE.

Message: \_\_\_\_\_

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your address: \_\_\_\_\_

Day Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Recipient's Name if different from above \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Barclaycard/Access Number \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: Times Newspapers Ltd., Classified Advertising Dept., Freepost, London WC1C 8BR.

Dance

**FESTIVAL BALLET** Coliseum (336 3161) until June 25, 7.30pm, night, not Sun; matinee Sat at 2.30pm. Until Thursday, John Field's *Swan Lake* is given with different casts for every performance. It had terrible notices but packs the house. Next Friday, two premieres, *Dances from Napoli* staged and danced by Peter Schaufuss, and Ben Stevenson's *Four Last Songs*; they are given with Etudes.

Dance

**HOUSTON BALLET** Birmingham Hippodrome (021 622 7486) June 13-18 at 7.30pm; matinee Sat 2.30pm. This lively company from Texas opens its first British tour with Ben Stevenson's *Peer Gynt*, set to a new programme of music. On Friday with Kylan's comic *Symphony in D*; an historic American work, *Water Study*, by Doris Humphrey; and Stevenson's *Four Last Songs* and *Britten Pas de Deux*. After Birmingham, they visit Sadler's Wells for two weeks and the Palace, Manchester, for one week.

Dance

**SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET** The Big Top, Wyvern Barracks (093 211085) until June 25 at 7.30pm, night, not Sun; matinee Tues, Sat, 2.30pm. Today, a mixed bill of *Blindfold*, *Night Moves*, a new ballet by Michael Corder to Elgar's *Wand of Youth*, and *Raymond's Act III*. Monday to Thursday, *Coppelia*, then *Swan Lake* from Friday; both with several casts.

Dance

**YOUNG LONDON BALLET** Sadler's Wells (278 8916) June 15-18 at 7.30pm; matinee Sat at 2.30pm. Ninety children chosen by audition (from Brighton, Bristol, Manchester and Nottingham as well as London) provide the casts, with some professional support, for a new ballet, *Pedro the Parrot*, a production by Svetlana Beriova of *Swan Lake Act II*, and several other works.

**HOUSTON BALLET**

13-18 June Birmingham Hippodrome. Box Office: 021-622 7486

20 June-2 July Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. Box Office: 01-278 8916

4-9 July Palace Theatre, Manchester. Box Office: 061-236 9922

Three exciting programmes including Ben Stevenson's full-length ballet *Peer Gynt*.











## Bullion

## FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

## House Buying costs

## Temple bond

An income bond showing a return of 9.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer through insurance brokers R. J. Temple. The bond is a four-year investment, underwritten by Sentry Assurance International of Bermuda. Bonds can be denominated in either dollars or sterling. The minimum investment is £1,500 for the sterling bond and \$2,500 for the dollar bond. The products of foreign insurance companies are not covered by the Policyholders Protection Act. Sentry does, however, have a British subsidiary.

## Lloyd's meeting

A national meeting of the Association of Members of Lloyd's has been organized for Wednesday, June 22, to review the 1982 syndicate results. For the first time, Lloyd's names will be able to see a representative selection of syndicate results and have their last chance before the end of June to give notice of a change of syndicates.

The cost of the meeting is £25 including lunch for existing members, £40 combined membership and meeting fee. Further details from the Association of Members of Lloyd's, Wheatthorpe House, Carmelite Street, London EC4 OAX. Tel: 01-353 7079.

## Brighter image

The image of building societies as antiquated, inefficient and vulnerable to competition has been weakened by a recent survey of the attitudes of more than 100 City bankers, accountants and stockbrokers.

Eighty-four per cent of those questioned thought the societies did a competent job; 38 per cent of these felt that it would be foolhardy to interfere with them.

## Cover your tracks

If you travel abroad frequently, it is a bore to have to remember to make travel insurance arrangements for each separate trip. Travel insurance specialists Perry Gamble have solved the problem with their business.

Travelers policy which provides worldwide cover for 12 months for a flat premium of £100, or £80 for Europe only. Cover is extensive, with £50,000 worth of medical fees insurance, £1,500 for baggage and personal effects, £500 for loss of money and £1,000 for cancellation. Substantial discounts are available for group schemes. Further details from Perry Gamble & Co., 13 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2BX.

## Anchor's away

Statistics compiled by Le Mesurier, James & Chirn, the stockbrokers, on offshore gift funds show that Anchor Gift Edged was the best performer in the year May 21, 1982, to May 27, 1983.

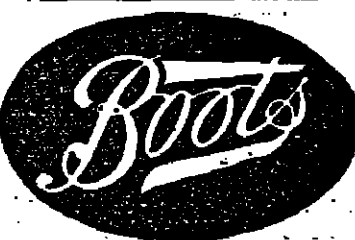
Runners up were Midland Offshore Gift and Henderson Offshore Gift. The table shows the top and bottom five performers in terms of the total net return.

	Total net return %
Anchor Gift Edged	+32.80
Midland Offshore Gift	+32.63
Henderson Offshore Gift	+31.91
NatWest High Income Fund	+31.89
Brown Shipley	+26.71
Craigmount	+26.49
Cater Allen	+26.27
Invicta Gift Growth Fund	+26.04
Britannia 10M	+25.50
HK Gift Fund dist	+25.50

## Trust advice

The investment policy of unit trusts is relatively easy to determine - those with Japan in their name invest in that country - but it is often difficult to identify precisely where they invest.

Help is at hand from an advisory service, the first of its kind, set up by Middlesbrough-based stockbrokers Standcliffe Todd & Hodgson.



## Credit on the cards

Boots, the high street chemists, is offering customers its own in-store credit card which can be used in its 1,046 stores throughout Britain.

The new card, like Access and Barclaycard, will have a minimum monthly payment of 25 or 5 per cent of the outstanding balance, whichever is the greater.

Monthly interest is the same as Access and Barclaycard - 1.75 per cent a month or 21.1 per cent on an annual basis.

The aim is to encourage customers to spend more in Boots' stores. It intends to introduce special offers and discounts, which will be available only to cardholders.

Applications will be vetted by National Westminster Bank which is financing the scheme and will be subject to the normal credit criteria.

## Retiring partners

Retirement arrangements for partners are often complicated and expensive. *Partners for Partners*, an up-to-date publication from Cypre Longman, shows how all partners, from the senior to the most junior, can make pension arrangements which offer tax, asset-preserving and financial advantages, safeguarding both their own position and the partnership's business base.

Written by Robin Ellison, solicitor and pensions expert, it is available from the publishers, price £45.

## Maximum saving

Maximum investment plans, popular with the over 40s saving for retirement, differ considerably in the amount which the company holds back to cover administrative charges, and hence the amount actually invested for the policyholder.

A recent survey by investment consultants Chase de Vries reveals that companies investing the highest percentage of each premium for the benefit of the policyholder are Continental Life, London Life and National Provident Institution. However, the measurement of charges takes no account of the investment performance.

## Mortgage fears

An increase in mortgage rates looks increasingly likely as interest rates come down substantially in the next two weeks.

The Building Societies Association has called an extraordinary council meeting on June 22 to decide on mortgage rates and unless there is a cut in interest rates between now and then, homebuyers could find themselves paying an extra 1.5 per cent more for home loans.

This would put the rate up to 11.5 per cent and would cost a borrower with a new £25,000 loan an extra £17 a month after tax relief.

The societies have failed in recent months to attract sufficient money to satisfy mortgage demand, now running at record levels. Last month they pulled in only £319m when they needed at least £700m to maintain lending at present levels.

"Without an increase in the inflow of funds, societies will be obliged to cut back their mortgage lending which would result in an inevitable lengthening of mortgage queues," said an association spokesman. Some societies are already turning borrowers away and many have three-month waiting lists. Any increase in home loan rates announced on June 22 would come into effect on July 1.

## Gold Market for the rich, brave and foolish

Gold is holding its head above the choppy waters of \$400 an ounce, but there are few people in the market who would rule out the possibility of its sinking. In the circumstances, investment in the metal or in shares and coins is even riskier than usual.

The market is baffled because all the signals conflict. The bulls can point to lower or at least static interest rates, the continuing international debt crisis, and the alleged "resistance level" at this price on the charts and in computer trading programmes.

Against the bears say interest rates will rise, if anything that fabrication demand for gold is weak, and speculators can still make more money in other markets. There is also a chance that some hard-pressed countries will sell gold reserves.

One reasonably clear fact is that the speculative buying which buoyed the market earlier in the year has vanished. Speculators abandoned gold at the end of January when the expected cut in American interest rates failed to materialize. Gold has lost \$100 an ounce since then.

The departure of speculators has left the metal at the mercy of physical demand. But, as Consolidated Gold Fields has argued, demand is finely balanced around the current price. A decline revives fabrication buying while a rise quickly stops it, depending on the strength of the dollar and on real interest rates.

If bullion has no obvious direction, other forms of gold investment are even more unpredictable. Gold mine shares, particularly South African, are widely thought to be overpriced. Apart from not yet fully discounting the weakness of the market, the mines also face rapid cost increases.

Nor is a falling market, or one in which a fall is quite possible, the time to pay a premium for coins. Kruggerands are selling at about \$10 over the metal price. A bullion collapse could therefore leave the holder of coins very exposed.

This is a market for the brave (or foolish) and the rich. There is still a respectable body of opinion which maintains that gold will end the year higher than it is now. A typical market reaction whereby operators decide that a commodity is underpriced is all that is needed.

But that is for risk takers. With real interest rates at their current level, the potential investor in gold is probably best advised to wait until the direction of the market is evident.

Michael Prest

## Conveyancing

## How agents plan to cut the cost of buying a home by 50pc

Last year, homebuyers paid an estimated £1,000m in legal fees to solicitors for conveying their properties.

Mr David Southwell, of the National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, which represents 61 conveyancing practices, reckons this is too much, and that his members could cut homebuyers' legal fees by as much as 50 per cent.

More than 1.3 million homebuyers moved house last year - 860,000 raised a building society loan and approximately 430,000 borrowed from the bank.

For every buyer there is also a seller and the legal fees on these 1.3 million transactions would average an estimated £300 (£250 each for buyer and seller). This produces a total legal fees bill of £650m.

## Monopoly

But in addition a substantial proportion of buyers and sellers - mainly the elderly - do not require a loan. Mr David Southwell reckons that taking these homebuyers into account the total legal fees bill is well over the £1bn mark.

"In addition there was a total bill of £179m for solicitors acting for the building societies," said Mr Southwell, who has campaigned for some time to have the solicitors' monopoly of the crucial aspects of conveyancing removed.

"There is no evidence of any member of the public having had any financial loss as a result of dealing with conveyancing agents," said Mr Southwell. But he reckons most of his members would convey the average property for around £125 - half the fee paid by homebuyers using a solicitor.

The abolition of the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing was one of the proposals in Labour's manifesto. The Alliance is also keen to make housebuying cheaper - particularly for first-time buyers. And Mr Southwell said Mrs Thatcher indicated in a letter that there would be further examination of a report prepared by officials.

Not surprisingly, the Law Society strongly opposes any move to abolish its monopoly.



Mr Southwell dismissed these objections as solicitors' protecting their own interest. "All our members have professional indemnity insurance of at least £100,000 per transaction. None of our members has been sued for financial loss by a client. Over 70 per cent of our members are fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives".

Since the beginning of this year, the Law Society has brought four prosecutions against conveyancing firms and has failed at each attempt.

## Licence

Though Mr Southwell would like to see firms like his own able to complete conveyances (at the moment they can do everything except draft the final transfer deed which still has to be completed by a solicitor, barrister or notary public), he would not like to see conveyancing totally unregulated.

His proposal is that conveyancing agents would have to obtain a licence from their local trading standards officer which would be dependent on the conveyancer showing valid professional indemnity cover of at least £100,000.

How can a homebuyer find a conveyancing agent who is reliable? "All our members have professional indemnity cover and we can recommend a firm of conveyancing agents in the homebuyers' area," said Mr Southwell.

Some of the biggest firms, which are members of the Institute of Conveyancing Agents, include Houseowners Services South West, in Exeter, Houseowners Services Eastern, in Cleethorpes, Chatterhouse and Co, which has offices along the south coast and Land and Title Transfer in Birmingham.

The National Institute of Conveyancing Agents is at 10 Upper Belmont Road, Bristol, BS7 9BQ.

Lorna Bourke

## Discrimination

## Maternity-leave woman not given suitable job

A woman's right to return to her old job, or a suitable alternative, after maternity leave has been upheld in a test case under the Employment Protection Act of 1978.

The London North Industrial Tribunal unanimously announced last week that it found that Microgen, a Hertfordshire-based company dealing in computer services, had discriminated against Mrs Caroline Brown Williams, its former southern region production manager, by failing to provide her with suitable employment after her return from confinement.

The case is believed to be the first time that a woman has successfully contested section 45 of the Act. This states that if an employee's job becomes redundant during maternity leave, she should be offered a suitable alternative employment on her return to work. If this is not provided, then this is treated as an act of unfair dismissal.

Mrs Brown Williams had been dismissed during maternity leave, she should be offered a suitable alternative employment on her return to work. If this is not provided, then this is treated as an act of unfair dismissal. Mrs Brown Williams was also found to have been discriminated against under the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

The main issue was that Microgen had agreed to maternity leave for Mrs Brown Williams from November 16, 1981, until August 30, 1982. But a month before she was to return to work, she was told that the management structure had been changed and she would be unable to return to her old position.

Mrs Brown Williams had previously been the regional production manager responsible for the south, with the northern operation being controlled by Mr Simon Brown.

During her leave, the company decided to merge these two positions into one. Both regional managers were considered for the job, although

only Mr Brown was offered the post, which he subsequently declined.

Microgen did not offer Mrs Brown Williams the job although the tribunal said in its report on the case: "It was not disputed as a question of fact, that in her job as regional production manager the applicant had been responsible for 75 per cent of the workload of the company." She also received a higher salary than Mr Brown, the tribunal said.

Microgen offered Mrs Brown Williams a choice of other employment as a client services representative or as manager of an inquiry service for its building division at the same salary she was receiving in her last job. But her solicitor, Mr John Angel, contended that this contravened the Sex Discrimination Act in that she was not promoted for a position to which she was qualified. He also maintained that it infringed the Employment Protection Act in that she was now being offered a job on less favourable terms.

In finding for Mrs Brown Williams and ordering that compensation should be agreed between the two parties, the tribunal said in its report: "The tribunal could not help but wonder what would have happened if she had not taken her statutory leave to have her baby. The tribunal could not help but come to the conclusion that she would have undoubtedly been considered for the position."

The Equal Opportunities Commission said that the judgment would be "useful" in its campaign to ensure employment security for women on maternity leave.

Patrick Donovan

# UP TO 12-28%

A regular savings plan bringing high returns  
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If you are aged between 16 and 70 and married or with dependent children we can offer you a rare opportunity. We'll help you save a handsome lump sum over a 10 year period and give you up to £2,000 life assurance protection too. In addition, at the end of the plan we'll pay out all your savings plus the interest you've earned entirely free of tax. We call this opportunity the **Leeds Friendly Assurance Plan**.

## How does the scheme work?

You pay a regular monthly or yearly premium for 10 years to Homeowners Friendly Society. They boost your premium with a special tax concession, deducting a small amount for life cover and management expenses. The rest is invested in a special account with the Leeds and starts earning interest immediately. Ten years later you get both your savings and your interest back without a penny owed to the tax-man. The higher the rate of tax you normally pay the more valuable this investment will prove.

## How much can you save?

There are a number of different plans available, each with a set premium. Because the scheme is so profitable the maximum amount you can save is limited to £20,600 a month or £247.26 a year per investor (double for a married couple). Each of the plans gives a very good return although the exact return you get at the end of 10 years depends on your age, variations in interest rates and whether or not you pay an annual premium (this gives a higher return than a monthly premium). For details take a look at the table opposite which also lists examples of potential returns.

Plan	Sum Assured £	Net Monthly Premium	Net Annual Premium
Half Plan	500	—	61.81
Ordinary Plan	1,000	10.30	123.63
Ordinary + Half Plan	1,500	15.45	185.44
Superplan	2,000	20.60	247.26
2 x Superplan*	4,000	41.20	494.52

\*Available only to married couples.

Annual Premium	Accumulated value after 10 years £	Tax Free Yield	Gross Equivalent*
123.63	2,469	12.28%	17.54%
247.26	4,938	12.28%	17.54%

Examples are for investors aged 16-39 and assume current rates of interest and tax relief are maintained. Excellent yields are also available for investors aged over 40. Further details available on request. \*Equivalent to 30% tax payers.

## What about life cover?

If you should die during the 10 year period, your dependents will get at the very least your sum assured. If the sum of your premiums plus interest to date is higher than your sum assured they will get the higher figure.

Want to know more? Fill in the coupon and post it off to us. Or call in at your local Leeds branch for a friendly chat.

\*This is the tax-free yield, based on an annual premium, to a person aged 16-39.

To: John Handforth, The Leeds Permanent Building Society, FREEPOST, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1SQ. Please send me details of the Leeds Friendly Assurance Plan without obligation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Age \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tax-exempt savings plans are completely exempt from income tax and capital gains tax. Consequently, they offer the most tax-efficient way, apart from a pension scheme, to invest in a TAX-FREE fund - giving you an advantage of up to 40% over ordinary taxed investments, such as building societies and stocks and shares.

You can make a regular investment, about £25 a month or just under £300 a year. Or, if you want to invest a lump sum of about £1,800 now, you can fund your regular premiums at a discount of more than 30%.

This is an exceptional investment opportunity, available to you only if you are married or if you have a dependent child - but married couples can both invest. For details, please complete the coupon and return it to us - no stamp is required.

To: Julian Gibbs Associates Limited, A member of the Reed Stakehouse Group, FREEPOST, London SW1W 0BR (no stamp required). Tel: London 01-730 8221. Aberdeen: 0224 64040. Belfast: 246627. Bristol: 0272 294531. Edinburgh: 031-225 9528. Glasgow: 041-248 5070. Leeds: 0532 506116. Manchester: 061-631 7191.

Please send me details of the Savers Tax Free Bond.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ Tel No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Present Income £ \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Rate % \_\_\_\_\_  
I am now making available for investment £ \_\_\_\_\_  
Amount available for regular saving £ \_\_\_\_\_ per year/month

**JULIAN GIBBS ASSOCIATES**

## Tyndall Money Fund

# 10%\* GROSS ON DEPOSIT AND YOUR OWN CHEQUE BOOK

With £2,500 you can join the many investors who have discovered the special benefits of the Tyndall Money Fund.

**High interest with security**  
Your money is invested with H.M. Treasury, recognised Banks, their wholly owned subsidiaries and selected local authorities. Interest on your deposit is geared to the best money market rates at all times, and is paid gross, without deduction of tax. You can thus rely on getting top rates with security.

**Cheque book for easy access**  
Drawing on your deposit is easy, because you have a Money Fund Cheque Book. Use your cheques to pay major bills or to transfer to your usual current account. Unlike most cheque accounts there are no charges.

**Interest credited four times a year**  
This can mean an even higher return because the interest itself earns interest for you. If maintained, the current rate, compounded in this way, for instance, equals 10.38% p.a. Moreover, quarterly statements keep you in touch with your investment.

All these advantages mean that Tyndall Money Fund gives privileges normally reserved only to larger investors. Send for details now.

\*Current Rate. Rate published daily in the Financial Times.

**Tyndall Money Fund**  
The high interest deposit account with a cheque book.  
Please send me details of the Tyndall Money Fund.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Tyndall & Co.** 29/33 Princess Victoria Street, Bristol BS8 4BX. Telephone: Bristol (0272) 732241. (in other areas)

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## Savings

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## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-630 7401, after 3 pm).

**Building societies**

Ordinary share accounts - 6.25 per cent. Term shares - 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes - 1.25 per cent over BSA

Projections are no guarantee of future performance, but since much of the return on these schemes depends on the percentage of each premium invested in the building society, the Royal Insurance schemes look the best bet as they invest more of each premium.

The policies are designed as 10-year regular savings plans, but best returns are obtained by cashing in after four years.

A return to modest profitability at the Elswick-Hopper bicycle and engineering group has been achieved according to a report by Mr Jim Turner, group chairman, in his end of the year statement to shareholders. Bank indebtedness has also been significantly reduced, he said.

Over the year to Jan 31, the group's pretax trading profits reached £128,000, compared with the previous year's loss of £44,000. Group turnover was up from £23.26m to £26.61m. The gross dividend is being maintained at 0.035p a share.

Elswick has gained another key objective by cutting its overdrafts and loans by nearly £1.5m.

New York (N.Y.). — The Chemical New York Corp., the sixth-largest banking company in the country, has named three presidents, one for each of its main sectors.

Mr. Walter V. Shipley, chemi-

[illegible]

F & C Unit Management Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of F & C Management Ltd which provides investment management and advice to Group funds of approximately £750m. These funds include investment trust companies, pension funds, unit trusts, offshore funds and charities. At the centre of the Group lies the Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust formed in 1868. The Group is independent; its sole business is that of investment management and therefore it has no conflict of interests.

Simply complete the coupon below indicating how much you wish to invest in any one or all of the funds, and attach your cheque. Units will be allocated to you at the offer price ruling (less the 2% discount) on the day of receipt.

Investors are reminded that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up and investments should be regarded as medium to long term.

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(Formerly M. J. H. N.)  
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3

ABN Bank .....	10	%
Barclays .....	10	%
BCCI .....	10	%
Consolidated Crds ...	10	%
C. Hoare & Co .....	*10	%
Lloyds Bank .....	10	%
Midland Bank .....	10	%
Nat Westminster .....	10	%
TSB .....	10	%
Williams & Glyn's ...	10	%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6% p.a. £10,000 up to £50,000, 7% p.a. £50,000 and over.

WEEKS	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Open	High	Low	P/E	Ratio
142	120		Ass Bndt Int Ord	136	-	6.4	4.7	8.0		10
158	117		Ass Bndt Int CULS	152	-	10.0	6.6			
74	57		Aisingrup Group	65	-	6.1	9.4	18.6		18
66	66		Aramingo & Rhodes	26	-	4.3	16.5	2.9		19
138	197		Bardco	358	+11	11.4	3.2	15.0		
151	100		OCL 11.0% Conv Pref	151	-	15.7	10.4			
270	208		Cladico Group	202	-17	1.6	10.4			
86	45		Deborah Services	45	-	6.0	13.3	3.0		8
97%	77		Frank Horvath	97	-			8.1		8
86	75%		Frank Horvath, Pr Ord	8799593	-	8.7	9.1			
61	61		Frederick Parker	62	-	7.8	11.5	3.9		
55	34		George Blair	34	-			5.9		12
100	74		Ind Prof Castings	78	-	7.3	9.4	10.0		
187	107		Inta Conv Pref	182	-	15.7	8.6			
156	94		Jacksons Group	166ad	-	8.0	5.4			
230	111		James Burrough	230	+2	9.6	4.2	16.8		18
260	148		Robert Jenkins	154	-	20.0	12.3			
94	57		Scuderie	67	-	5.7	8.5	8.7		10
167	110		Torway & Carlisle	112	-	11.4	12.1	5.0		8
29	21		Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.46	1.8	-		
85	64		Walter Alexander	64	-	6.4	9.5	4.8		6
270	214		W. S. Yates	266	-	17.1	6.4	4.1		8

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

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The Trusts are authorised by the Department of Trade and constituted by Trust Deeds.

The Trustee is Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd., Midland Bank Buildings, P.O. Box 340, 56 Spring Gardens, Manchester M60 2RN.

The Registrar is Manchester Unit Trust Administration Company Limited, 57/63 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EQ.

The initial charge included in the price of the units is 5%.

The annual charge is  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  (+ VAT) of the value of the Income and Capital Funds and  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  (+ VAT) for the Far Eastern Unit Trust.

Commission is paid to agents in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Unit Trust Association.

Prices and yields are calculated and published daily in the Financial Times and Daily Telegraph.

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

The managers are F & C Unit Management Ltd, 1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA Telephone No. 01-623 4680. Registered in England, No. 1092963

The managers are a member of the Unit Trust Association.

Income distributions of the Income and Capital Funds are on 30th April and 31st October, and 31st October for the Far Eastern Unit Trust.

Units are allocated at the offer price ruling when we receive your order. Applications are acknowledged and certificates normally sent within 30 days. Units may be sold back at any time at a price not less than the bid price calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Department of Trade. Payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of your renounced certificate.

Minimum initial investment is £500 per fund.

**1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA**

**1/We wish to take advantage of your 2% introductory discount offer and to invest in one or more of the following F & C Funds at the price ruling on the day following receipt of this application. (Minimum investment per fund is £500.)**

**F & C Income Fund £** \_\_\_\_\_ **F & C Far Eastern Unit Trust £** \_\_\_\_\_

**F & C Capital Fund £** \_\_\_\_\_

**A cheque is enclosed made payable to F & C Unit Management Ltd.**  
**This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.**

**Surname: Mr/Mrs/Miss** \_\_\_\_\_  
**BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE** \_\_\_\_\_  
**First Name/s** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Post code** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**(In the case of joint applications all applicants must sign and attach their names and addresses.)**

**\*Please tick box if you would like details**      **\* ☐ Share Exchange Scheme**  
**sent to you.**    **\* ☐ Monthly Savings Plan**

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## COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE  
Prices in pounds per metric ton  
Silver in possession of the bank

Higher grade copper	1084-1084.50
Three months	1104-1104.50
Standard cash copper	1104-1104.50
Three months	1124-1124.50
Three months	1124-1124.50
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L.M.E. TURNOVER  
Copper futures: 22,000 contracts  
Standard: 300 contracts  
Three months: 1,000 contracts  
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Three months: 1,000 contractsLONDON COMMODITY PRICES  
Rubber in 25 lb. parcels  
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt  
Wool in 25 lb. parcels

RUBBER	100-100.50
Coffee	100-100.50
Cocoa	100-100.50
Wool	100-100.50

COFFEE  
Arabica in 25 lb. parcels  
Robusta in 25 lb. parcels  
Cocoa in 25 lb. parcels  
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## Hongkong 'ready for financial futures market'

Hongkong (Reuters) - The Hongkong Government would welcome the establishment of a financial futures market, the Securities and Commodities Trading Commission has said in a joint statement.

The Government proposes the market should open with a Eurodollar contract but says the impetus for its creation must come from potential users.

It has called on interested parties to submit detailed proposals for the development and management of such a market which would be Government regulated.

The Government's role would be to ensure the recognition of the operating authority of the market for financial futures, check members are properly registered, and approve its rules, regulations and initial instruments.

The Government is not recommending the inclusion of Hongkong dollar and interest rate contracts at the launch of the market, although it would not rule out their introduction later, the statement said.

The Hongkong Commodity Exchange put forward informal proposals for a financial futures market last year.

A Government spokesman noted that when the question of a financial futures exchange arose the Hongkong property market was weak, the local currency was declining and the commodity exchange itself had regulatory problems.

He said: "The time was not right. It would do more harm than good if it were to start and then fail."

Last month, at the Government's request, Price Waterhouse and representatives from the London International Financial Futures Exchange (LIFFE), presented their views on the outlook for financial futures in Hongkong.

Price Waterhouse said in a subsequent report that government acceptance of a local financial futures exchange would open the way for promoters to indicate they are prepared to undertake some financial risk in the establishment of such a market.

"Some banks might prefer alternative sponsors to the commodity exchange," Mr. Graeme Jack of Price Waterhouse said.

He said banks' attitudes towards a financial futures exchange in Hongkong ranged from enthusiasm to indifference.

Foreign banks in Hongkong already dealing extensively on LIFFE and the International Monetary Market (IMM) are the most enthusiastic.

Medium-sized banks with a strong retail base fear of futures market would increase volatility on the money markets.

Banking sources said however, they doubt the viability of a Hongkong financial futures market if the proposed Singapore centre opens first.

## Trust vote rejects unitization

By Victor Felstead

A unitization plan for the London-based British Industries and General Investment Trust was rejected at the group's extraordinary meeting yesterday despite an ordinary resolution proposed by the London and Manchester Group being successful. The subsequent special resolution on the same proposal failed.

The voting on the ordinary resolution was 138,923 (70 per cent) for the plan and 59,397 (30 per cent) against.

The trust's board, which has been advised by Samuel Montagu, is against unitization and will not be proceeding with it.

Under the board's alternative proposal, shareholders will be invited to vote on a resolution no later than the end of 1986 - to liquidate the trust.

The trust's board is against unitization on the grounds that it is expensive to implement, reduces the asset backing and destroys many investment opportunities. It believes the alternative avoids many of the costs and penalties of unitization.

The main reason for the sharp fall was a substantial loss in the linen hire business of St. George's Group, which was acquired in July, 1982. Although the loss for the year was down from £225,000 to £16,000, extraordinary items of £711,000 are deducted - compared with

£134,000 in 1982 - meaning that there is an attributable loss this year of £666,000. Last time, there was an attributable profit of £270,000.

However, the board looks forward to improved operating profitability in the second half-year.

P. Parlo Year to 21.12.82. Pretax loss, £247,000 (£147,000 loss). Turnover, £29,51m (£27.02m).

Regional Properties Year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £2.4m (£1.9m). Stated earnings (fully diluted), 6.84p (4.83p). Net dividend, 3.0p (2.5p).

Greenfields Leisure Half-year to 30.4.83. Pretax profit, £54,000 (£50,000). Stated earnings, (loss), 0.18p (loss, 0.05p). Turnover, £8.53m (£10.32m). Net interim dividend, 0.25p (0.25p).

Elson &amp; Robins Half-year to 31.3.83. Pretax profit, £419,000 (£178,000 loss). Stated earnings, 3.41p (loss, 2.17 p). Turnover, £8.97m (£8.18m). Net dividend, nil (nil).

Tomkins Half-year to 2.4.83. Pretax profit, £232,000 (£217,000). Turnover, £7.09m (£6.6m). Net dividend, nil (nil).

## Creditors' accord boosts Braniff

Fort Worth (AP) - Dow Jones Private secured creditors and unsecured creditors of Braniff Airways have reached an accord under proposals by Hyatt Corporation which could lead to the airline flying again by October.

The agreement followed 13 hours of negotiations by the creditors in the chambers of Judge John Flowers, of US Bankruptcy Court in Fort Worth, Texas.

After the creditors' accord was reached, the judge granted Braniff a 30-day extension to July 20 of the deadline for it to propose a plan of reorganization that would incorporate Hyatt's plan to get Braniff flying again.

The extension was granted despite objection by representatives of Braniff's bondholders who took part in negotiations on the Hyatt plan but refused to endorse it.

Judge Flowers said he had granted Braniff's request for an extension because the accord between the private secured creditors consisting of bank and insurance company lenders and the unsecured creditors provided "groundwork for an agreement between a majority of the committees" of creditors negotiating under the plan. The judge added that the extension would allow those opposing the Hyatt plan to express their opinions.

Wyatt has offered to inject \$20m in cash and up to \$50m in loans into Braniff in return for 80 per cent of the stock of the reorganized airline and certain tax credits. Braniff is scheduled to start operations by October 1 under the Wyatt plan.

An executive for Wyatt said the accord "is a good start" to get Braniff flying again but that "a lot of hurdles" still remained. Among those hurdles will be votes on the Wyatt plan by some 80,000 individual Braniff creditors including its stockholders and employees and approval by the bankruptcy court.

Mr. Howard Putnam, Braniff chairman, said the accord provided a "good opportunity" to get Braniff flying again.

However, an attorney for Braniff's bondholders said: "I think it would be very difficult to get Braniff flying again without the bondholders' support" the bondholders hold about \$100m of Braniff's \$467m of secured debt and \$1bn total debt.

## COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Spring Grove: Following a hefty drop in profits in the half-year to April 1, 1983, Spring Grove, which is based at Herley-on-Thames, is not paying an interim dividend, compared with 1.5p net last time.

In spite of turnover, Spring Grove's profits fell from £1.51m to £1.34m. Operating profits slumped from £1.58m to £828,000. With interest more than doubled, from £291,000 to £769,000, pretax profits have tumbled from £1.28m to just £59,000.

The main reason for the sharp fall was a substantial loss in the linen hire business of St. George's Group, which was acquired in July, 1982. Although the loss for the year was down from £225,000 to £16,000, extraordinary items of £711,000 are deducted - compared with

£134,000 in 1982 - meaning that there is an attributable loss this year of £666,000. Last time, there was an attributable profit of £270,000.

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Lancashire &amp; Yorkshire offers you a remarkable advantage exclusive to Friendly Society investors: A TOTALLY TAX FREE METHOD OF SAVING.

Half your money is invested in government securities. The rest is invested in high-performing equities through the Gartmore British Trust.

Although past performance is no guarantee for the future, the managers' record is outstandingly successful. Over the last 4 years they have achieved total growth of 102%. This investment combination is now

available FREE OF ALL TAXES. We also provide life cover of up to £2,000.

To Lancashire &amp; Yorkshire Assurance Society, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Or consult your professional adviser: \_\_\_\_\_

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## MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

## Election shares hesitate

ACCOUNT DAY Dealings began, June 6. Dealings end, June 17. Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27

The stock market gave a cautious thumbs-up to the Conservative election victory yesterday as share prices recovered from a hesitant start to close marginally higher on the day.

Jobbers appeared reluctant to make a market first thing and, as a result, prices opened easier as profit-taking developed among most blue chip companies.

But the selling proved short-lived, despite the lack of a positive lead from the gilt and money markets. The FT Index ended the day 0.7 higher at 717.1, having been 4.7 off at the start. Dealers reported renewed US support after hours, as Wall Street celebrated the Tory win, with Glaxo recovering an early fall to close 40p higher at 895p.

Fisons was 35p higher at 695p and Vickers 6p higher at 117p.

Beecham was also a strong market, dipping as low as 360p at one stage, before recovering to close at 365p, a net fall on the day of 3p.

Gilts also recovered from a shaky start, scoring gains of up to 2½p in active trading, helped by hopes of lower interest rates in the not too distant future. As a

result of the market's buoyancy, the Bank of England took the opportunity of releasing a further tranche of £800m of Treasury 9½ per cent 1988 in shorts. The stock closed 25p higher at £95½.

Shares of Rowntree Mackintosh did little in the run-up to the election. Rumours in the market suggest that the company is contemplating a £50m rights issue following the recent acquisition in the US of Tom's Foods, the snack food group, for £140m.

The share price closed unchanged at 222p. Rowntree says its just speculative.

Fears of an imminent fund-raising exercise by RTZ, the mining finance group, continued to depress the shares, which fell 3p to 52p.

This represents around 20 per cent of the equity. Only last year Smith St Aubyn, unchanged at 42p, announced crippling losses

companies like BOC Group (down 1p at 217p), ICI (up 2p at 480p) and MEPC (22p, unchanged) have all raised money in the bond market.

Those takeover stories at Tricontrol refuse to lie down. Yesterday, the shares hit 240p, before closing at 238p, a net gain of 6p on the day. Once again, RTZ has been tipped as the most likely contender, despite repeated denials. Distillers, also tipped as a likely bidder, closed unchanged at 237p.

Shares of Sir Joseph Causton were unchanged at 52p following the news that Lord Matthews's Fleet Holdings, owner of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star had recently bought 3.2 million shares at 55p, as a long-term investment from Smith St Aubyn.

This represents around 20 per cent of the equity. Only last year Smith St Aubyn, unchanged at 42p, announced crippling losses

of about £15m as a result of reading the gilt market wrong. The shares lost 75 per cent of their value overnight and the group was forced hastily to arrange a £2.7m rights issue to help it out.

Prince of Wales Hotels showed a bit more enthusiasm for Taddale Investment's decision to buy a stake in the company. Taddale has agreed to buy 899,000 shares at 110p a share. This represents about 16.5 per cent of the issued capital. The shares closed 19p higher at a new high of 105p.

Nationwide Leisure, currently traded under Rule 163, makes

the transfer to the Unlisted Securities Market on Monday. The group, which established itself along the south coast, recently purchased the privately-owned Camping International Group, for £1.1m.

Among builders, Taylor Woodrow climbed 10p to 585p after the annual meeting at which shareholders were told that results for the current year were marginally ahead of last year. The order book stands at £827m, compared with £839m last time.

John Finlan also encountered support, rising 38p to 188p after the appointment to the board of Mr Stewart Jamieson, the driving force behind W. E. Norton, and his purchase of a near 15 per cent stake in W. E. Norton closed 5p higher at 33p, after its latest acquisition.

There were raised glasses at Macallan Glenlivet, 35p up at 555p, where rivals Highland Distillers have just bought a 6 per cent stake. Highland ended the day 2p lower at 105p.

Electricals encountered profit-taking with Plessey losing 18p at 746p after its recent strong run on renewed US support.

## RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Yield
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (20s)	100	10.0

## BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## MEDIUMS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## LONGS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## A-B

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## C-D

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## E-F

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## G-H

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## I-J

Company	Price	Yield
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0
1000 High Low	1000	10.0

## Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

Sterling exchange rate compared to 1975 was 50.9 down 8.5

## Money Market

Clearing Bank Rate 10%	Clearing Bank Rate 10%
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

## Other Markets

Australia	Australia
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

## Dollar Spot Rates

1 month	1 month
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

## Euro-£ Deposits

1 month	1 month
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

## Gold

Gold	Gold
1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months
9 months	9 months
12 months	12 months

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# The setting looks right for Autumn Sunset

Autumn Sunset is a confident leader to repeat Alphadams' 733 victory for Michael Stoute the William Hill Trophy at York this afternoon. The 11-year-old gelding, who was the champion of the year, is the sort to a decent prize and should be kept on the right side. They rate Bold Secret at 135 with a P for improvement and say "Looks capable of holding his own in stronger company and is one to follow."

Alakh is also well fancied. In the same ownership as last season's champion sprinter, Sharpo, Jeremy Tree's Shapen Up colt was winning his second race from as many starts at Lingfield. The form of both his wins is working out well. Misguided, Wili Wheels and Silage should also give the good accounts of themselves but Autumn Sunset cannot possibly be opposed from his present mark in the handicap.

However tree fares with Alakh, the Beckhampton trainer may well capture the Daniel Ryan Royal Yorkshires Stakes with Airfield. After winning two races in good style, at Warwick and York, Airfield was certainly not disgraced when runner-up to Schuss in the Cecil Frail Handicap. After all, his conqueror was strongly fancied for Ascot's Jersey Stakes until he fell victim to the coughing epidemic at West Hilly.

Another sound bet at York should be Tudor Gate in the Elizabeth Hambro Memorial Handicap. Mark Tompkins' three-year-old was winning his third race in succession when beating Contester at Redcar. And if he is equally as effective on firm ground as he is on soft, Tudor Gate will be difficult to beat.

At York yesterday Pat Eddery continued to ride like a man inspired. The reigning Irish champion landed a 268-1 treble on King's Island, Chapel Cottage and Thoughtless. King's Island beat Handstand in the style of a useful two-year-old in the El Capistrano Stakes and Clive Brittain may well run the Coventry Stakes at Ascot on Tuesday.

Chapel Cottage was making amends for an expensive defeat at Haydock when accounting for Red Line. For the University of York Turf Club Stakes, Michael Easterby may also send Robert Sangster's filly on to Ascot on Wednesday for the Queen Mary Stakes.

## York

Television (ITV) 1.30, 2.0, 2.30 and 3.0 races	
30 OAKLEY VAUGHAN STAKES (2-Y-O selling: £2,272: 5f) (14 runners)	
1 014 HOPWOOD (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 015 MOON BELLY (F) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 016 WILD SIDE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 017 GOOD FRIENDSHIP (A) (D. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 018 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 019 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 020 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 021 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 022 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 023 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 024 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 025 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 026 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 027 MISS CARLA (C) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
31 VERNONS STAKES (3-Y-O selling: £6,017: 1m) (10)	
1 028 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 029 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 030 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 031 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 032 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 033 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 034 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 035 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 036 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 037 AREAS (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
32 ELIZABETH HAMBRO HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £5,208: 1m) (7)	
1 038 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 039 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 040 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 041 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 042 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 043 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 044 JUDY (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
33 WILLIAM HILL HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £13,370: 6f) (17)	
1 045 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 046 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 047 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 048 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 049 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 050 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 051 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 052 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 053 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 054 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 055 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 056 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 057 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 058 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
15 059 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
16 060 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
17 061 JUMBLE (L) (B. Smeeth) W Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7

## Sandown Park

Draw advantage: Low numbers best	
(ITV) 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races	
145 ESAL STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £3,711: 7f) (18 runners)	
1 062 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 063 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 064 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 065 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 066 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 067 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 068 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 069 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 070 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 071 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 072 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 073 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 074 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 075 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
15 076 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
16 077 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
17 078 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
18 079 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
146 ESAL STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £3,711: 7f) (18 runners)	
1 080 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 081 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 082 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 083 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 084 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 085 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 086 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 087 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 088 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 089 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 090 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 091 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 092 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 093 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
15 094 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
16 095 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
17 096 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
18 097 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
147 ESAL STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £3,711: 7f) (18 runners)	
1 098 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 099 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 100 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 101 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 102 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 103 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 104 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 105 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 106 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 107 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 108 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 109 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 110 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 111 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
15 112 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
16 113 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
17 114 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
18 115 ALADEL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7

## Carlisle

Draw advantage: High numbers best	
(15 runners)	
6.15 LONGTOWN STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £228: 8f)	
1 016 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 017 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 018 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 019 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 020 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 021 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 022 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 023 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 024 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 025 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 026 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 027 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 028 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 029 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
15 030 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6.45 ROCKCLIFFE HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £1,603: 8f) (14)	
1 031 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 032 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 033 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 034 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 035 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 036 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 037 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 038 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 039 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 040 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 041 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
12 042 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
13 043 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
14 044 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7.15 CASTLE CARROCK HANDICAP (21,538: 1m) (11)	
1 045 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
2 046 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
3 047 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
4 048 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
5 049 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
6 050 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
7 051 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
8 052 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
9 053 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
10 054 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7
11 055 CANNONHILL (D) (J. Stew) B Hills 8-11	S. Causton 7











# David Blake traces Mrs Thatcher's path to triumph over 1,500 days of office

## The anatomy of a Conservative landslide

This had been the biggest landslide of recent times and it is also by all conventional rules of politics one of the most surprising. We should not forget how surprising.

After four weeks of campaigning in which a big gap turned into a chasm, it all has a feeling of inevitability. Yet at the halfway stage of its life the Thatcher administration looked likely to be moving to the biggest defeat in modern political history rather than the biggest victory.

Only two years ago the economy was in deep trouble and law and order in our cities was breaking down in the face of riots so bad that the Home Secretary was planning to reopen Army camps because the prisons were too full to hold the rioters. Our politics have come a long way since.

After 1,500 days in office, Mrs Thatcher has set an enviable number of political records. It is the first time since 1900 that the same person has won a working majority twice in a row. It is the first time since 1959 that a government has been re-elected after a reasonably full term. No government this century has achieved an increase in its majority on anything like this scale. It is as big a win in terms of seats as 1945, an ironic reversal of Mr Wedgwood Benn's Predictions that Labour would win a landslide victory of 1945 proportions.

Four main strands make up this turnaround:

- 1. The success of Mrs Thatcher in beating off challenges to her leadership, which in the summer of 1981 were real indeed.
- 2. Splits in the Labour Party, which divided an anti-Conservative vote, which is roughly the same time as it was in 1979.
- 3. The Government's success in persuading the public that there was no alternative to its economic policies and that these were starting to work.
- 4. A series of events which shifted the whole climate of public opinion towards "Thatcherism" of which the most important is the war in the Falklands.

Any one of these would probably not have been enough to get Mrs Thatcher back, let alone give her the bumper majority she now has. Taken together they made her unstoppable.

For Mrs Thatcher, the low point came in July 1981. In the early weeks of that month, Britain's inner cities were scarred by riots, giving new arguments to those wanting to ease up in the fight against inflation and try harder to cut unemployment.

The economic recovery which Sir Geoffrey Howe had started to discern that spring showed no signs of materializing. And at a Cabinet meeting the Prime Minister and Chancellor found themselves virtually isolated as their colleagues refused pressure for another round of spending cuts.

1979  
May 3: Mrs Thatcher becomes Prime Minister with overall majority of 43

1980  
Oct 1: Labour votes for mandatory reselection of MPs and electoral college to elect the party leader.

Oct 15: Mr Callaghan to retire as Labour leader.  
Nov 10: Mr Foot elected leader.

1981  
Jan 25: Four former Labour ministers announce formation of Council for Social Democracy.

Nov 26: Mrs Shirley Williams wins Crosby.

1982  
Jan 26: Unemployment rises to 3,070,621.  
Mar 25: Roy Jenkins wins at Glasgow Hillhead.

April 2: Argentina invades Falklands.  
April 5: Task Force sails. Lord Carrington resigns.

May 11: Health workers begin action.  
June 14: Ceasefire in Falklands.

June 23: Labour to take action to oust Militant Tendency.  
Oct 28: Labour gain Birmingham Northfield.

Nov 2: Miners vote against strike.  
Dec 14: Health unions to end dispute.

Dec 17: Inflation drops to 6.3 per cent.  
1983  
Feb 24: Mr Tatchell loses at Bermondsey.

March 24: Mr Oswald O'Brien wins Darlington for Labour.  
May 9: Mrs Thatcher announces election.



Public opinion and the Falklands: How the war affected Mrs Thatcher's standing in the polls.

In fact the ousting of the wets had given the Prime Minister, if not a united Cabinet, at least one in which she had time to show that the policy could work.

Securing her home base was one part of Mrs Thatcher's success story. But a even greater contribution came from the extraordinary surge for self-destruction which gripped the Labour Party over the past four years.

Labour has been driven by ideological splits for most of the post-war period. But since its defeat in 1979, these have been translated into a disintegration of the party as such.

Pressure for constitutional changes to make a Labour government conform closer to what party activists want had been building up throughout the 1970s. At the 1980 conference,

two crucial changes were agreed which became the focus of great bitterness.

Every MP was subjected to fighting for nomination by his party in an open contest at every election; and control over choosing the party leader was taken away from the parliamentary party and transferred to a wider electoral college, made up of unions, constituency activists and MPs.

Yet it was the parliamentary party which provided the biggest upset, when it chose Mr Michael Foot in preference to Mr Denis Healey to be its leader. When it did so, Labour was riding high in the polls with around 50 per cent of the vote.

Within six months, the party had split with the leading right-wingers, Dr David Owen, and Sir Shirley Williams and William

Rodgers, forming the Social Democratic Party.

At first the SDP, which formed an alliance with the Liberals, seemed to take votes from the Conservatives rather than Labour. But throughout the whole of the summer of 1981, the Labour Party was torn apart by Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign to wrest the deputy leadership from Mr Denis Healey.

When Mr Benn was beaten at Brighton in the autumn and a coalition of right-wingers and supporters of Mr Foot gained control of the national executive, Mr Foot used his power to ensure that Mr Benn kept control of the influential home policy committee, where he was able to press for left wing policies.

It is still too early to judge whether Mr Foot's handling of the Labour Party's problems between his election and Thursday's defeat, was disastrous. The problem facing Mr Foot was a man faced with a problem with no solution, or the only strategy which could have preserved the degree of unity he kept.

Opinion polls showed continuously that most people had two complaints about the Labour Party, that it was too extreme and too divided. The problem facing Mr Foot was the same as that facing any leader, that he could not deal with the problem of extremist without making the problem of disunity more public.

This really burst into the open with the selection of Mr Peter Tatchell as Labour candidate in the Bermondsey constituency, a traditional docklands stronghold in London. There was much wrong with Mr Tatchell as a Labour candidate for that area, but what made matters worse was that Mr Foot first said that he was not an endorsed candidate "and as far as I am concerned he never will be" and then agreed to back him.

It was this image of indecision which was so crucially exposed in the election itself. On policy towards the Falklands, Mr Foot came across as a man who did not know his own mind leading a party which had two.

The split of the anti-Conservative vote made the scale of the triumph possible. Whether that reflects the fact that Labour had lost its ability to unite the left of centre vote and had fallen under the control of a small

group or that those who left for the SDP are renegades who have harmed democracy is likely to be one of the main topics of debate for the next few years. It is clear that the next election will be fought under the first-past-the-post system. If anyone is to beat Mrs Thatcher they will have to find a way of gathering together the anti-Conservative vote.

None of that seemed apparent either to the members of the SDP or the Labour Party two years ago. They thought that the election would be lost by the Government on its economic record, as elections have been in the past 20 years.

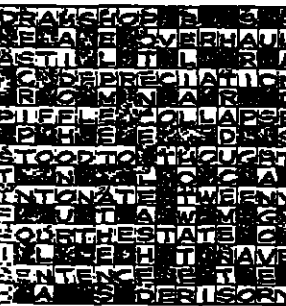
It is certainly true that even by the unimpressive standards of the British economy, our economic performance over the past four years has been bad. Output is down from its 1979 level, manufacturing has shrunk dramatically and the country's unemployment has grown by one person every 65 seconds since the Government took office. The number out of work has gone up, after allowing for seasonal factors, for 42 months in a row.

The Government's success in selling its economic policy was part of a much wider triumph in persuading the people that it represented a new idea of what Britain stood for. At its core was "the resolute approach" and at the core of that was a credible doctrine was the Falklands war. What began as one of the biggest British humiliations of the present century turned into a triumph; and with that came governmental confidence that as long as they were determined in what they were doing they would carry the day. The attitude permeated through economic management, trade union relations and institutions like the Civil Service.

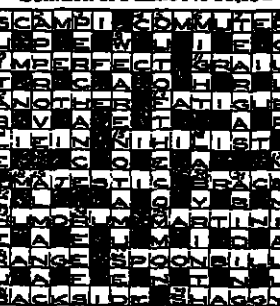
Without the Falklands war, Mrs Thatcher might have crawled back to a good second place in the election; with it she was triumphant. Right through the campaign the "spirit of the Falklands" was what Labour most feared. Although not introduced overtly by the Prime Minister, it kept cropping up in code, with references to Britain being strong and respected again. No one ever lost votes by winning a war, but in a country which had seen 30 years of declining world influence, a victory of this kind was symbolic to many people.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Solution of Puzzle No 16,147



### Solution of Puzzle No 16,152

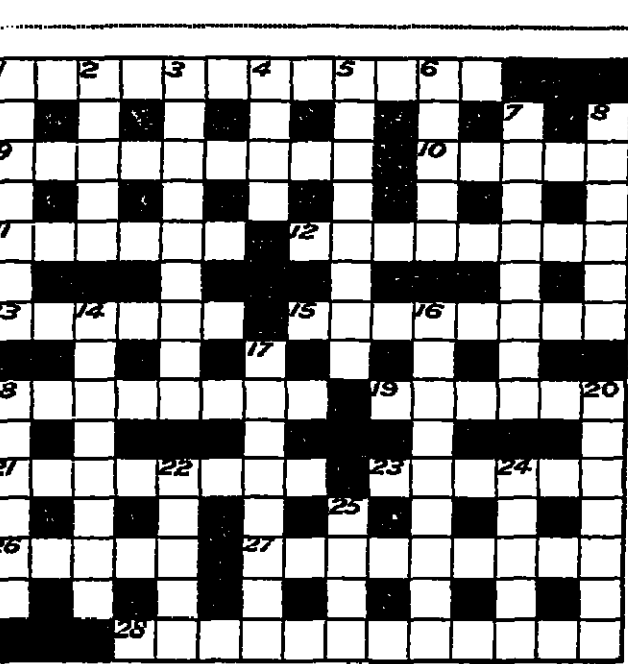


### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,153

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first three correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London WC99 9YT. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are Miss Judith Caezan, 5 St George's Ave, Weymouth; Mr Hans Melchers, 3 Tulip Strasse, Busingen, West Germany; Mr J. Newman, Fairlie, Lochailsh, Inverewe, Taymouth, Argyll.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_



### ACROSS

- 1 Show light-hearted dash - what a lark! (6, 6)
- 9 Canon's stolen cannon's ammunition (5, 4)
- 10 Lemur from Madagascar, India and the island state (5)
- 11 Skater whose arrival O'Neill playfully announced (6)
- 12 Wellington's matted fist? (4, 4)
- 13 Island retreat (6)
- 15 Protest on claim quietly resolved (8)
- 18 Pirates said to have crude manners (8)
- 19 Still a source of interference (6)
- 21 Servant introduces economy of a sort (8)
- 23 One anti-aircraft gun moved to the Lizard (6)
- 26 It's a hazard for one unsuccessful at the gaming-table (5)
- 27 Range in which a writer figures (9)
- 28 Highways of the future are far in advance (7, 5)

### DOWN

- 1 Impediment for a dramatist, right? (7)
- 2 A custom, say, that damaged oriental ruin (5)
- 3 Shrub said to conceal park warden? (9)
- 4 Society leader has no house in London (4)
- 5 Only type of decoration a carpet-knight might expect? (8)
- 6 He was always at the wheel, for his sins (5)
- 7 An officer's bird (8)
- 8 Homer's business, some say (6)
- 14 Leading physician in Nottingham town (8)
- 16 It could be to one a pagan country (9)
- 17 Rich Scottish lawyer has to get annulment (8)
- 18 Hoax led astray cook (6)
- 20 Listed as female in last month's return (7)
- 22 A stiff walk can be a bracer (5)
- 24 Quack including one for whom Poe wrote (5)
- 25 Split the hire-charge (4)

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen accompanied by members of the Royal Family, will be the Salute at The Queen's Birthday Parade, Horse Guards Parade, 11; takes the Salute at flypast of Royal Air Force aircraft from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, 1.

**Last chance to see**  
Jewelry by Liz Banks, City Art Gallery, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (ends today).

**Alive To It All!** work by Klee, Miro, Roger Hilton and other artists, City Museum and Art Gallery, Drake Circus, Plymouth; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun; (ends today).

**Eskimo Art** traditional ivory, bone and antler carving, and recent stone sculptures, E. M. Flint Gallery, Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45; (ends today).

**Floods of Light** flash photography 1987-1981, Impressions Gallery of Photography, 17 Colliery Lane, York; Tues to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun & Mon; (ends today).

**Music**  
Concert by Waynflete Singers, Winchester Cathedral, 7.30.  
Concert by Leicestershire Choral, Norwich Cathedral, 7.30.  
Promenade concert, Ulster Hall, Bedford Street, Belfast, 7.30.

**General**  
Trooping the colour, The Queen's Birthday Parade, Horse Guards Parade, SW1, 11.  
Medal Fair, City Services Club, 63-79 Seymour Street, W2, 10.30 to 4.30.

**South of England Show**, Ardingly, W Sussex.  
**Royal Cornwall Show**, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

**Tomorrow**  
**Royal engagements**  
The Duchess of Gloucester, as Vice Patron, The Queen's Club, attends a luncheon and presents the awards to the winners of the Stella Artois Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queen's Club, London, arriving 12.15.

**The Duke of Kent** attends a service of thanksgiving, Manchester Cathedral, 3.37; attends a concert to mark the tenth anniversary of the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, 7.28.

**Music**  
Recital by Dr Willis (organ) and Aiden Fairlie (flute), Ely Cathedral, 5.

**Concert by Orchestra of St John's** Smith Square and Reading Festival Chorus, The Hexagon, Reading, 7.30.

**Anniversaries**  
Birth: Ben Jonson, London, 1572; John Constable, East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; Richard Garraux, Munich, 1864; George I (reigned 1714-27) died at Osnabrück, Germany, 1727.

**National Day**  
Scattered across scores of islands in the South China Sea, the Philippines tomorrow celebrates the end of Spanish rule which lasted from 1565 to the end of the 19th century.

### Gardens open

**TODAY AND TOMORROW**  
Hartley: Marsh Lane, Gliden Way, Hartley, 10.30 to 4.30. Modern garden, formal patio, wild garden, pools, streams; 2 to 7.

**TOMORROW**  
Angus: Acraevie House, King'sdown, Kirkcubright, Angus; 10.30 to 4.30. Modern garden, formal patio, wild garden, pools, streams; 2 to 7.

**Bedfordshire: Odell Castle**, from A6, W through Sharnbrook, from A428 N through Lavendon and Harpenden; terrace and gardens down to River Ouse; 2 to 7. Berwickshire: Abbey St Bathans, Duns, rhododendrons, wild gardens; 2 to 6. Dorset: Nurseries, Colingham; alpine in troughs, scene and woodland garden; 10.30 to 4.30.

**Essex: Westwood Manor**, herb garden; Essex House, Badminton; small garden, old roses, topiary; both 2 to 6. Greencombe, Wm W of Portico, off road to Portico Wier; herbaceous, 2 to 6. Essex: Feeringbury Manor, Feering, Colchester; two ponds, river, many interesting plants; 2 to 5.30.

**London: 5 gardens** in Kensington, 7 St Albans Grove, Victoria Road, 28 Victoria Road, and 11 Cotnamore Gardens; 2.30 to 6.30. Somerset: Dover House, Badminton; large formal garden, ornamental lake, herb garden; Essex House, Badminton; small garden, old roses, topiary; both 2 to 6. Greencombe, Wm W of Portico, off road to Portico Wier; herbaceous, 2 to 6. Essex: Feeringbury Manor, Feering, Colchester; two ponds, river, many interesting plants; 2 to 5.30.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15**  
Kent: Westwood Manor, Cowden, 4.30 to 5.30. Essex: 8 acres, small grey garden, ponds, roses, shrubs, all labelled; 1.30 to 5.30.

**In the garden**  
An inch of rain - and we have had many inches in the past six months - washes plant foods down, so apply a fertilizer to borders, fruit, vegetables and lawns now and repeat the dose several times. It is usually much cheaper to buy a general fertilizer than to buy the separate ingredients and mix them yourself. Potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, marrow, the brassicas, sweet peas, dahlias, chrysanthemums and gladioli will all benefit from regular feeding. RH

**Pollen forecast**  
Aberdeen: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Glasgow: low, 10.30 to 4.30. London: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Manchester: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Newcastle: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Nottingham: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Oxford: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Perth: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Plymouth: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Reading: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Southampton: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Swansea: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Tyneside: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Wolverhampton: low, 10.30 to 4.30. Worcester: low, 10.30 to 4.30. York: low, 10.30 to 4.30.

**Start of Ramadan**  
The Islamic holy month of Ramadan is due to commence tomorrow when Muslims observe fasting from dawn until sunset each day. For British Muslims, this means a 19 hour fast as days are long in summer. The choice of this month for this act of worship is attributed to the fact that it was during this month.

**The papers**  
The Daily Express calls on Mrs Thatcher not to purge her Cabinet of "wets". "She is at her most effective when her convictions are regularly tested in debate... and a Tory Cabinet should reflect all the different strands of opinion within the party."

The Daily Star urges the Prime Minister to be bolder and more imaginative in tackling the misery of unemployment. "She should also resist the temptation to surround herself with yes-men."

**The pound**  
Bank: 1.88, 1.79. Burs: 29.65, 28.00. Canada: 83.50, 79.00. Denmark: 14.95, 14.20. Finland: 9.10, 8.60. France: 12.53, 11.98. Germany: 4.18, 3.97. Greece: 136.50, 128.50. Hong Kong: 12.10, 11.45. Ireland: 1.32, 1.26. Italy: 2470.80, 2350.00. Japan: 461.00, 381.00. Netherlands: 4.68, 4.45. Norway: 11.88, 11.28. Portugal: 169.00, 156.00. Saudi Arabia: 2.16, 2.00. Spain: 226.00, 215.00. Sweden: 12.41, 11.80. Switzerland: 3.47, 3.30. USA: 1.63, 1.57. Venezuela: 139.00, 131.00. Retail Price Index: 332.50. London: The FT Index closed up 0.7 at 717.1.

### Roads

**London and South-east:** Many roads closed today around Whitehall and Buckingham Palace for Trooping the Colour, 10.30. A406: North Circular Road: Lane closures between Neasden Lane and Harrow Road, Neasden. Guildford town centre congested due to roadworks on A250, Woodbridge Road, diversions.

**Wales and West:** A47: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road and Wells Road, Bristol. M5: Lane closures between junctions 15 and 16 (Bristol). Also between junctions 23 and 24 near Bridgwater, Somerset.

**Midlands and East Angles:** A38: Roadworks on Derby ring-road between junctions with A52 and A6. A41: Northbound diversions at High Street, Knowle, W Midlands. M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (North).

**M1:** A1/A6136: Lane closures on "Caterick" by-pass, N Yorks, A18: Lane closures on Thirsk by-pass, N Yorks. M6: Northbound roadworks between junctions 32 and 33 (M55 turn-off to Lancaster Street).

**Outlook for tomorrow and Monday:** Brighter periods and showers, becoming cooler.

**SEA PASSAGES:** S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (SE): Wind SW, moderate, increasing to fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 11 or 12C (51 to 54F).

**Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District:** Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle at first, with hill fog, becoming brighter but showery later; wind SW, strong to strong; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

**Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland:** Sunny intervals, showers, heavy at times; wind SW, strong, locally gale; max temp 11 or 12C (51 to 54F).

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### Weather

**Pressure will be low to NW of the British Isles as a frontal trough moves SE across England and Wales.**

**London, SE England, East Angles:** Sunny periods, mainly dry; wind SW, moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

**Central S, E, SW, central N England, Midlands, Channel Isles:** Mainly cloudy, outbreaks of rain spreading from W, wind SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

**Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District:** Cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle at first, with hill fog, becoming brighter but showery later; wind SW, strong to strong; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

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**SEA PASSAGES:** S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (SE



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# THE TIMES

SATURDAY JUNE 11 1983

## Members of the new House of Commons

A12

L. TORFAEN (Lab)  
ms. A PAISLEY North (Lab)  
y. R. CHRISTCHURCH (PSF)  
m. J. THANET SOUTH (Con)  
ander, R. NEWARK (Con)  
m. M. SELBY (Con)  
D. LIVERPOOL, Mossley (L/AI)  
ry. H. J. BRIGHTON (Con)  
ess. D. BASILDON (Con)  
m. M. EDINBURGH (Con)  
rison. D. SWANSEA EAST (Lab)  
er. P. WARLEY WEST (Lab)  
strong. E. DURHAM (Lab)  
rth. W. WEST (Lab)  
old. T. R. HAZEL GROVE (Con)  
aby. D. LEICESTERSHIRE (Con)  
n. W. WEST (Con)  
down. J. J. D. YEOVIL (L/AI)  
y. J. STOKES-ON-TRENT (Lab)  
on. J. BASSETT LAW (Con)  
nwall. J. WANDSVYKE (Con)  
nson. D. A. BORNE (Con)  
nson. N. TOTTEHAM (Con)  
ins. H. SPETHORNE (Con)  
ins. R. SOUTH RIBBLE (Con)

B12

ier. G. A. T. SUNDERLAND (Lab)  
er. K. MOLE VALLEY (Con)  
cr. N. DORSET NORTH (Con)  
ldry. A. BANBURY (Con)  
lks. R. G. HARROGATE (Con)  
nks. T. NEWHAM NORTH (Lab)  
net. N. G. GREENWICH (Lab)  
nson. K. ROTHER VALLEY (Lab)  
stic. S. ELMET (Lab)  
umont-Dark. A. BIRMINGHAM, Selly Oak (Con)  
tckell. Mrs. M. DERBY (Lab)  
tgs. R. ANTRIM EAST (OUP)  
th. A. BERKUPON-WEED (L/AI)  
ellingham. H. NORFOLK (Con)  
ell. S. MIDDLESBROUGH (Lab)  
ndall. V. W. H. ILFORD (Con)  
nnet. A. DENTON AND REDDISH (Lab)  
nnet. Sir F. TORBAY (Con)  
nyon. W. MILTON KEYNES (Con)  
ermingham. G. ST. HELENS (Lab)

D12

ity. A. G. ENFIELD (Con)  
SL. K. L. YNYS MON (Con)  
van. D. BIRMINGHAM (Con)  
dwell. S. EALING (Lab)  
fien. W. J. SHROPSHIRE (Con)  
ggs-Davison. Sir J. EPPING (Con)  
ackburn. J. DUDLEY WEST (Con)  
lair. A. C. L. SEDGFIELD (Lab)  
aker. P. BLACKPOOL (Con)  
dy. R. HOLLAND WITH BOSTON (Con)  
nsor. Sir N. UPMINSTER (Con)  
othroyd. Miss B. WEST (Lab)  
scawen. R. SOMERTON & ROMIE (Con)  
tomley. P. J. ELTHAM (Con)  
wden. A. BRIGHTON (Con)  
owden. G. DULWICH (Con)  
oyes. R. HOUGHTON AND WASHINGTON (Lab)  
yson. R. BRENT NORTH (Con)  
tine. Sir B. CASTLE POINT (Con)  
randon-Bravo. M. NOTTINGHAM, South (Con)  
ay. J. MOTHERWELL, South (Lab)  
ght. G. LUTON SOUTH (Con)  
tton. T. D. GRAVESHAM (Con)  
titan. L. RICHMOND (Con)

E12

oke. P. L. CITY OF (Con)  
OWN AND WESTMINSTER SOUTH (Con)  
owne. J. WINCHESTER (Con)  
rown. G. DUNFERMLINE (Lab)  
own. H. D. GLASGOW (Lab)  
OWN. M. R. BRIGG & LEATHORPES (Con)  
rown. N. H. NEWCASTLE (Lab)  
OWN. R. EDINBURGH (Lab)  
OWN. R. NEWCASTLE UPON (Lab)  
TYNE NORTH (Lab)  
uce. M. GORDON (L/AI)  
nivals. P. LEICESTER (Con)  
yan. Sir P. BOOTHFERRY (Con)  
chanan-Smith. A. KINCARDINE AND DEE SIDE (Con)  
chan. N. PAISLEY South (Lab)  
ck. P. A. COLCHESTER (Con)  
dgen. N. WOLVERHAMPTON (Con)  
dmer. J. E. WYRE FOREST (Con)  
rt. A. BURY NORTH (Con)  
tcher. J. P. COVENTRY (Con)  
rt. A. C. BOSWORTH (Con)  
ttrifill. J. BOURNE (Con)

C12

aborn. R. CHEFFIELD (Lab)  
llaghan. J. HEYWOOD AND (Lab)  
llaghan. J. CARDIFF SOUTH (Lab)  
mpbell-Savours. D. N. (Lab)  
mpbell. I. DUMFARTON (Lab)

Canavan. D. FALKIRK WEST (Lab)  
Carlisle. M. WARRINGTON (Con)  
Carlisle. J. LUTON NORTH (Con)  
Carlisle. K. LINCOLN (Con)  
Carlisle. A. MONTGOMERY (L/AI)  
Cartier-Jones. L. ECCLES (Lab)  
Carttiss. M. GREAT YARMOUTH (Con)  
Cartwright. J. WOOLWICH (SDP/AI)  
Chalker. Mrs. L. WALLASEY (Con)  
Channon. P. SOUTHEND WEST (Con)  
Chapman. S. B. CHIPPING (Con)  
Chopce. C. SOUTHAMPTON (Con)  
Churchill. W. DAVYHULME (Con)  
Clarke. T. MONKLANDS WEST (Lab)  
Clarke. K. RUSHLIFFE (Con)  
Clark. A. K. M. PLYMOUTH (Con)  
Clark. D. SOUTH SHIELDS (Lab)  
Clark. M. ROCHFORD (Con)  
Clark. Sir W. G. CROYDON (Con)  
Clay. R. A. SUNDERLAND (Lab)  
Clegg. Sir W. WYRE (Con)  
Cockeram. E. LUDLOW (Con)  
Cocks. M. F. BRISTOL SOUTH (Lab)  
Cohen. H. LEYTON (Con)  
Coleman. D. NEATH (Lab)  
Colvin. M. ROMSEY & WATERSIDE (Con)  
Concannon. J. D. MANSFIELD (Lab)  
Conlan. B. GATESHEAD EAST (Lab)  
Conway. D. SHREWSBURY (Con)  
Cook. F. STOCKTON NORTH (Con)  
Cook. R. LIVINGSTON (Lab)  
Coombs. S. SWINDON (Con)  
Cope. J. NORTHAVON (Con)  
Corbett. R. BIRMINGHAM (Lab)  
Corbyn. J. ISLINGTON (Lab)  
Cormack. P. STAFFORD (Con)  
Corrie. J. CUNNINGHAME (Con)  
Couchman. J. R. GILLINGHAM (Con)  
Cowan. H. TYNE BRIDGE (Con)  
Cox. T. TOTTING (Lab)  
Craig. J. GLASGOW (Lab)  
Cranborne. Viscount DORSET (Con)  
Crichtley. J. ALDERSHOT (Con)  
Crouch. D. L. CANTERBURY (Con)  
Crowther. J. S. ROTHERHAM (Lab)  
Cunliffe. L. LEIGH (Lab)  
Cunningham. J. A. COPELAND (Lab)  
Currie. Mrs. E. DERBYSHIRE (Con)

Dalyell. T. LINLITHGOW (Lab)  
Davies. R. CAERPHILLY (Lab)  
Davies. D. LLANELLI (Lab)  
Davis. T. BIRMINGHAM (Lab)  
Deakin. E. WALTHAMSTOW (Con)  
Dean. Sir P. WOODSPRING (Con)  
Dewar. D. GLASGOW (Lab)  
Dickens. G. LITTLEBOURNE (Lab)  
Dickens. G. LITTLEBOURNE (Lab)  
Dicks. T. HAYES AND HANLINGTON (Con)  
Dixon. D. JARROW (Lab)  
Dobson. F. G. HOLBORN AND ST. PANCRAS (Lab)  
Doreland. J. D. EASINGTON (Lab)  
Dorell. S. LOUGHBOROUGH (Con)  
Douglas. R. DUNFERMLINE (Lab)  
Douglas-Hamilton. Lord J. EDINBURGH WEST (Con)  
Dover. D. CHORLEY (Con)  
du Cann. E. TAUNTON (Lab)  
Dubs. A. BATTERSEA (Con)  
Duffy. A. E. P. SHEFFIELD (Con)  
Dunn. R. DARTFORD (Lab)  
Dunwoody. Mrs. G. P. CREWE (Lab)  
Durant. A. READING WEST (Con)  
Dykes. H. J. HARROW EAST (Con)

Eadie. A. MIDLOTHIAN (Lab)  
Eastham. K. MANCHESTER (Lab)  
Edwards. R. WOLVERHAMPTON (Lab)  
Edwards. N. PEMBROKE (Con)  
Eggar. T. ENFIELD NORTH (Lab)  
Ellis. R. DERBYSHIRE (Lab)  
Emery. Sir P. HONITON (Lab)  
Evans. I. L. CYNON VALLEY (Lab)  
Evans. J. ST. HELENS NORTH (Lab)  
Everett. D. ERITH & CRAYFORD (Con)  
Ewing. H. FALKIRK EAST (Lab)  
Eyre. R. E. BIRMINGHAM, Hall Green (Con)

Fairbairn. N. PERTH AND KINROSS (Con)  
Fallon. M. DARLINGTON (Con)  
Farr. J. A. HARBOROUGH (Con)  
Fatchett. D. LEEDS CENTRAL (Con)  
Faulds. A. WARLEY EAST (Con)  
Favell. A. STOCKPORT (Con)  
Fenner. Mrs. P. MEDWAY (Con)  
Fields. T. LIVERPOOL (Lab)  
Field. F. BIRKENHEAD (Con)  
Finberg. G. HAMPSHIRE & HIGHGATE (Con)  
Fisher. M. STOKES-ON-TRENT (Lab)  
Flannery. M. SHEFFIELD (Lab)  
Fletcher. A. EDINBURGH (Lab)  
Fookes. Miss J. PLYMOUTH (Lab)  
Foot. M. M. BLAENAU GWENT (Lab)

Forman. F. N. CARSHALTON & WALLINGTON (Con)  
Forrester. J. STOKES-ON-TRENT NORTH (Lab)  
Forsythe. C. ANTRIM SOUTH (OUP)  
Forsyth. M. STIRLING (Con)  
Forth. E. WORCESTERSHIRE (Con)  
Foster. D. BISHOP AUCKLAND (Lab)  
Foulkes. G. CARRICK CUMNOCK & DOON VALLEY (Lab)  
Fowler. N. SUTTON COLDFIELD (Con)  
Fox. M. SHIPLEY (Con)  
Franks. C. BARROW AND FURNES (Con)  
Fraser. P. L. ANGUS EAST (Con)  
Fraser. Sir H. STAFFORD (Lab)  
Fraser. J. D. NORWOOD (Lab)  
Freeman. R. KETTERING (Con)  
Freese. R. BRENT EAST (Lab)  
Freud. C. R. CAMBRIDGE (L/AI)  
Fry. P. WELLINGBOROUGH (Con)

Gale. R. THANET NORTH (Con)  
Galley. R. HALIFAX (Con)  
Gardiner. G. REIGATE (Con)  
Gardner. Sir E. FYLDE (Con)  
Gare-Jones. W. T. WATFORD (Lab)  
Garrett. W. E. WALSLEY (Lab)  
George. B. WALSALL SOUTH (Lab)  
Gilbert. J. DUDLEY EAST (Lab)  
Gilmour. Sir I. CHESHAM AND AMERSHAM (Con)  
Glyn. Dr. A. WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD (Con)  
Godman. N. A. GREENOCK & PORT GLASGOW (Lab)  
Golding. J. NEWCASTLE UNDERLYME (Lab)  
Goodhart. Sir P. C. BECKENHAM (Con)  
Goodlad. A. EDDISBURY (Con)  
Gorst. J. M. HENDON NORTH (Con)  
Gould. B. C. DAGENHAM (Lab)  
Gourlay. H. KIRKCALDY (Lab)  
Gower. Sir R. VALE OF GLAMORGAN (Con)  
Gow. J. EASTBOURNE (Con)  
Grant. Sir A. CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE SOUTH-WEST (Con)  
Greenway. H. EALING NORTH (Con)  
Gregory. C. YORK (Con)  
Griffiths. P. PORTSMOUTH (Con)  
Griffiths. E. W. BURY ST EDMUNDS (Con)  
Grist. L. CARDIFF CENTRAL (Con)  
Ground. P. FELTHAM AND HESTON (Con)  
Grylls. M. SURREY NORTH (Con)  
Gummer. J. S. SUFFOLK COASTAL (Con)

Hamilton. J. MOTHERWELL (Lab)  
Hamilton. A. EPSOM AND EWELL (Con)  
Hamilton. W. W. FIFE (Lab)  
Hamilton. N. TATTON (Con)  
Hampson. K. LEEDS NORTH (Con)  
Hanley. J. RICHMOND AND BARNES (Con)  
Hannam. J. EXETER (Con)  
Hardy. P. WENTWORTH (Lab)  
Hargreaves. J. K. HYNDURN (Lab)  
Harriman. Miss H. PECKHAM (Lab)  
Harrison. W. WAKEFIELD (Lab)  
Harris. D. ST. IVES (Con)  
Hart. Dame J. CLYDESDALE (Con)  
Harvey. R. CLWYD SOUTH (Con)  
Haselhurst. A. SAFFRON WALDEN (Con)  
Hattersley. R. BIRMINGHAM (Lab)  
Havers. Sir M. WIMBLEDON (Lab)  
Hawkins. Sir P. NORFOLK SOUTH-WEST (Con)  
Hawkins. C. HIGH PEAK (Con)  
Hawkesley. P. W. WREKIN (Con)  
Hayes. J. HARLOW (Con)  
Hayhoe. B. J. BRENTFORD AND ISLEWORTH (Con)  
Haynes. D. F. ASHFIELD (Lab)  
Hayward. R. KINGSWOOD (Con)  
Healey. D. LEEDS EAST (Lab)  
Heathcote-Amery. D. WELLS (Con)  
Heath. E. R. G. OLD BEKLEY AND SIDCUP (Con)  
Heddie. J. STAFFORDSHIRE (Con)  
Heffer. E. LIVERPOOL (Lab)  
Henderson. J. S. B. FIFE (Lab)  
Heseltine. M. R. HENLEY (Lab)  
Hickmet. R. GLANFORD & SCUNTHORPE (Con)  
Hicks. R. A. CORNWALL SOUTH-EAST (Con)  
Higgins. T. WORKINGHAM (Con)  
Hill. J. A. SOUTHAMPTON (Con)

Hind. R. LANCASHIRE WEST (Con)  
Hirst. M. STRATHKELVIN & BEARDSDEN (Con)  
Hogg. D. M. GRANTHAM (Lab)  
Hogg. N. CUMBERNAULD & KILSYTH (Lab)  
Holland. S. VAUXHALL (Lab)  
Holland. P. GEDLING (Con)  
Holt. R. LANGRAIRGH (Lab)  
Home. Robertson. J. EAST LOTHIAN (Lab)  
Hosson. T. E. BRECON & RADNOR (Con)  
Horden. P. HORSHAM (Lab)  
Howard. M. FOLKESTONE AND HYTHE (Con)  
Howarth. G. CANNOCK & BURNWOOD (Con)  
Howarth. A. T. STRATFORD-AVOON (Con)  
Howells. G. W. CEREDIGION & PEMBROKE NORTH (L/AI)

Howell. D. BIRMINGHAM, Small Heath (Lab)  
Howell. R. NORFOLK North (Con)  
Howell. D. A. GUILDFORD (Con)  
Howe. Sir G. SURREY EAST (Con)  
Hoyle. D. WARRINGTON NORTH (Lab)  
Hubbard-Miles. P. BRIDGEND (Con)  
Hughes. S. SOUTH-WARWICK & BIRMINGHAM (L/AI)  
Hughes. S. KNOWSLEY SOUTH (Lab)  
Hughes. R. ABERDEEN-NORTH (Lab)  
Hughes. M. DURHAM, CITY OF (Lab)  
Hughes. R. J. NEWPORT EAST (Lab)  
Hume. J. FOYLE (SDP/L)  
Hunter. A. BASINGSTOKE (Con)  
Hunt. D. WIRRAL, WEST (Con)  
Hunt. J. L. RAVENSBOROUGH (Con)  
Hurd. D. WITNEY (Con)

Irving. C. G. CHELTENHAM (Con)

Jackson. R. WANTAGE (Con)  
Jackson. G. LEICESTER, West (Lab)  
Jenkins. R. GLASGOW HILLHEAD (SDP/AI)  
Jenkin. C. P. F. WASTNEAD AND WOODFORD (Con)  
Jessel. T. F. H. TWICKENHAM (Con)  
Johnson. Sir G. WEALDEN (Con)  
Johnston. R. INVERNESS (Con)  
Johnston. R. INVERNESS (L/AI)  
John. B. PONTYPRIDD (Lab)  
Jones. G. CARDIFF NORTH (Con)  
Jones. R. HERTFORDSHIRE WEST (Con)  
Jones. S. B. ALYN AND DEESIDE (Lab)  
Jopling. M. WESTMORLAND & LONSDALE (Con)  
Joseph. Sir K. LEEDS NORTH-EAST (Con)

Kaufman. G. B. MANCHESTER GORTON (Lab)  
Kellett-Bowman. Mrs. E. LANCASTER (Con)  
Kennedy. C. CROSS (SDP/AI)  
Kenshaw. Sir A. STROUD (Con)  
Key. R. SALISBURY (Con)  
Kilgobbin. J. DOWN NORTH (U/PUP)  
Kilroy-Silk. R. KNOWSLEY NORTH (Lab)  
King. R. BIRMINGHAM, Northfield (Con)  
King. T. J. BRIDGWATER (Con)  
Kinnock. N. ISLWYN (Lab)  
Kirkwood. A. ROXBURGH & BERWICKSHIRE (L/AI)  
Knight. Mrs. J. C. J. BIRMINGHAM, Edgbaston (Con)  
Knight. G. DERBY NORTH (Con)  
Knowles. M. NOTTINGHAM, East (Con)  
Knox. D. STAFFORDSHIRE MOORLANDS (Con)

Lambie. D. CUNNINGHAME SOUTH (Lab)  
Lamond. J. OLDHAM Central and ROYTON (Lab)  
Lamont. N. S. H. KINGSTON UPON THAMES (Con)  
Lang. J. GALLOWAY & UPPER NITHSDALE (Con)  
Latham. M. RUTLAND & MELTON (Lab)  
Lawler. G. BRADFORD NORTH (Con)  
Lawrence. J. J. BURTON (Con)  
Lawson. N. BLABY (Con)  
Leadbitter. E. L. HARTLEPOOL (Lab)  
Lee. J. PENDLE (Con)  
Leighton. R. NEWHAM NORTH EAST (Lab)  
Leigh. E. GAINSBOROUGH & HORNCASTLE (Con)  
Lennox-Boyd. M. MORECAMBE AND LUNSDALE (Con)  
Lester. J. T. BROXTOWE (Con)  
Lewis. R. CARLISLE (Lab)  
Lewis. Sir K. STAMFORD & SPALDING (Con)  
Lewis. T. WORSLEY (Lab)  
Lightbown. D. STAFFORDSHIRE SOUTH EAST (Con)  
Lilley. P. ST. ALBANS (Con)  
Litherland. R. MANCHESTER CENTRAL (Lab)  
Lloyd. A. J. STRETTFORD (Lab)  
Lloyd. I. S. HAVANT (Con)  
Lloyd. P. FAREHAM (Con)  
Lofthouse. G. PONTEFRAC AND CASTLEFORD (Lab)  
Lord. M. SUFFOLK CENTRAL (Lab)  
Loyden. E. LIVERPOOL, Garston (Lab)

Luce. R. SHOREHAM (Lab)  
Lyell. N. W. BEDFORDSHIRE MID (Con)

Macfarlane. D. N. SUTTON AND CHEAM (Con)  
MacGregor. J. NORFOLK South (Con)  
MacKay. A. BERKSHIRE EAST (Con)  
MacKay. J. ARGYLL & BUTE (Con)  
MacKenzie. J. G. GLASGOW RUTHERGLEN (Lab)  
MacLennan. R. CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND (SDP/AI)  
Macmillan. M. SURREY SOUTH WEST (Con)  
Madden. M. BRADFORD WEST (Lab)  
Madel. W. D. BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH-WEST (Con)  
Maginnis. K. FERMANAGH & SOUTH TYRONE (OUP)  
Major. J. HUNTINGDON (Con)

Malpas. H. CROYDON NORTH WEST (Con)  
Malone. G. ABERDEEN, SOUTH (Con)  
Maples. J. LEWISHAM WEST (Con)  
Marland. P. GLOUCESTERSHIRE WEST (Con)  
Marlow. A. NORTHAMPTON NORTH (Con)  
Marshall. D. GLASGOW SHETTLESTON (Lab)  
Marshall. L. M. ARUNDEL (Lab)  
Martin. M. J. GLASGOW SPRINGBURN (Lab)  
Mason. R. BARNESLEY CENTRAL (Lab)  
Mates. M. J. HAMPSHIRE EAST (Lab)  
Mather. D. C. ESHER (Con)  
Maude. F. WARWICKSHIRE North (Con)  
Mawhinney. B. PETERBOROUGH (Con)  
Maxton. J. GLASGOW CATHCART (Lab)  
Maxwell-Hyslop. R. TIVERTON (Con)  
Mayhew. P. TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Con)  
Maynard. Miss J. SHEFFIELD Brightside (Lab)

McCartney. H. CLYDEBANK AND MILNGAVIE (Lab)  
McCauley. Rev. R. T. W. ULSTER Mid (DUP)  
McCrindle. R. BRENTWOOD AND ONGAR (Con)  
McCusker. H. UPPER BARN (OUP)  
McDonald. Miss O. THURROCK (Lab)  
McGuire. M. MAKERFIELD (Lab)  
McKay. A. BARNESLEY WEST & PENISTONE (Lab)  
McKelvey. W. KILMARNOCK AND LUDLOW (Lab)  
McNair-Wilson. M. NEWBURY (Con)  
McNair-Wilson. P. NEW FOREST (Con)  
McNamara. K. HULL NORTH (Lab)  
McQuarrie. A. BANFF AND BUCHAN (Con)  
McTaggart. R. GLASGOW CENTRAL (Lab)  
McWilliam. J. D. BLAYDON (Lab)  
Meacher. M. OLDHAM WEST (Lab)  
Meadowcroft. M. LEEDS WEST (L/AI)  
Mellor. D. PUTNEY (Con)  
Merchant. P. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE CENTRAL (Con)  
Meyer. Sir A. CLWYD NORTH WEST (Con)  
Michie. W. SHEFFIELD Heeley (Lab)  
Mikardo. I. BOW & POPLAR (Lab)  
Mikard. J. GLASGOW GOVAN (Lab)  
Miller. Dr. M. S. EAST (Lab)  
Miller. H. D. BROMSGROVE (Con)  
Mills. I. C. MERIDEN (Con)  
Mills. Sir P. DEVON WEST & TORRIDGE (Con)

Miscampbell. N. A. BLACKPOOL NORTH (Con)  
Mitchell. A. V. GREAT GRIMSBY (Lab)  
Mitchell. D. B. HAMPSHIRE NORTH WEST (Con)  
Moate. R. FAVERSHAM (Con)  
Molyneux. J. LAGAN VALLEY (OUP)  
Monro. Sir H. DUMFRIES (Con)  
Montgomery. F. ALTRICHAM AND SALE (Con)  
Moore. J. E. M. CROYDON CENTRAL (Lab)  
Morrison. P. H. CHESTER, CITY OF (Con)  
Morrison. A. DEVIZES (Con)  
Morrison. M. NORTHAMPTON SOUTH (Con)  
Morrison. A. MANCHESTER WYTHENSHAW (Lab)  
Morrison. J. ABERAVON (Lab)  
Moylan. C. LEWISHAM EAST (Con)  
Mudd. W. D. FALMOUTH AND CAMBOURNE (Con)  
Murphy. C. WELWYN HATFIELD (Con)

Neale. G. A. CORNWALL North (Con)  
Needham. R. WILTSHIRE NORTH (Con)  
Nellist. D. COVENTRY SOUTH-EAST (Lab)  
Nelson. R. A. CHICHESTER (Con)  
Neubert. M. J. ROMFORD (Con)  
Newton. A. BRAINTREE (Con)  
Nicholls. P. TEIGNBRIDGE (Con)  
Nicholson. J. NEWRY AND ARMAGH (OUP)  
Normanton. T. CHEADLE (Con)  
Norris. S. OXFORD East (Con)

O'Brien. W. NORMANTON (Lab)  
O'Neill. M. CLACKMANNAN (Lab)  
Oakes. G. J. HALTON (Lab)  
Oatway. R. NOTTINGHAM, North (Con)  
Owen. Dr. D. A. PLYMOUTH DEVONPORT (SDP/AI)

Patten. J. OXFORD West and ABINGDON (Con)  
Patten. C. F. BATH (Con)  
Pattie. G. E. CHERTSEY AND WATLON (Con)  
Pavitt. L. A. BRENT SOUTH (Lab)  
Pawsey. J. RUGBY & KENILWORTH (Con)  
Peacock. Mrs. E. J. BATLEY AND SPEN (Con)  
Pendry. T. STALYBRIDGE & HYDE (Lab)  
Penhaligon. D. TRURO (L/AI)  
Percival. Sir I. SOUTHPORT (Con)  
Pike. P. L. BURNLEY (Lab)  
Pink. B. PORTSMOUTH SOUTH (Con)  
Pollock. A. MORAY (Con)  
Porter. B. WIRRAL, SOUTH (Con)  
Powell. J. E. DOWN SOUTH (OUP)  
Powell. R. OGMORE (Lab)  
Powell. W. CORBY (Con)  
Powley. J. NORWICH SOUTH (Con)  
Prentice. R. DAVENTRY (Con)  
Prescott. J. HULL EAST (Lab)  
Price. Sir D. EASTLEIGH (Con)  
Prior. J. WAVENEY (Con)  
Proctor. K. H. BILLERICAY (Con)  
Pym. F. L. CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH-EAST (Con)

Radice. G. DURHAM NORTH (Lab)  
Raffan. K. DELYN (Con)  
Raison. T. H. AYLESBURY (Con)  
Randall. S. HULL WEST (Lab)  
Rathbone. J. LEWES (Con)  
Redmond. M. DON VALLEY (Lab)  
Rees. M. LEEDS SOUTH AND MORLEY (Lab)  
Rees. P. DOVER (Con)  
Renton. T. SUSSEX MID (Con)  
Rhodes James. R. V. CAMBRIDGE (Con)  
Rhys Williams. Sir B. KENSINGTON (Con)  
Richardson. M. J. BARKING (Lab)  
Ridley. N. CIRENCESTER & TEWKESBURY (Con)  
Ridsdale. Sir J. HARWICH (Con)  
Rifkind. M. EDINBURGH PENTLANDS (Con)  
Rippon. G. HEXHAM (Con)  
Robertson. G. J. HAMILTON (Lab)  
Roberts. E. A. C. HACKNEY NORTH & STOKES NEWINGTON (Lab)  
Roberts. I. W. CONWY (Con)  
Roberts. A. BOOTLE (Lab)  
Robinson. G. COVENTRY NORTH-WEST (Lab)  
Robinson. M. NEWPORT WEST (Con)  
Robinson. P. BELFAST EAST (DUP)  
Roe. Mrs. M. BROXBORNE (Lab)  
Rogers. A. RHONDDA (Lab)  
Rooker. J. W. BIRMINGHAM, Perry Barr (Lab)

Rossi. H. A. L. HORNSEY AND WOOD GREEN (Con)  
Ross. E. DUNDEE WEST (Lab)  
Ross. S. ISLE OF WIGHT (L/AI)  
Ross. W. LONDON DERRY EAST (OUP)  
Rost. P. L. EREWASH (Con)  
Rowe. A. KENT, MID (Con)  
Rowlands. E. MERTHYR TYDFIL & RHYMEY (Lab)  
Rumbold. Mrs. A. MITCHAM AND MORDEN (Con)  
Ryder. R. NORFOLK Mid (Con)  
Ryman. J. BLYTH VALLEY (Lab)

Sackville. T. BOLTON WEST (Con)  
Sainsbury. T. HOVE (Con)  
Sayeed. J. BRISTOL EAST (Con)  
Scott. N. P. CHESEA (Con)  
Sedgmore. B. HACKNEY SOUTH & SHOREDITCH (Lab)  
Shaw. G. PUDSEY (Lab)  
Shaw. Sir M. SCARBOROUGH (Con)  
Sheerman. B. BUDDERSFIELD (Lab)  
Sheldon. R. ASHTON-under-LYNE (Lab)  
Shelton. W. J. M. STREATHAM (Con)  
Shepherd. R. ALDRIDGE-BROWNHILLS (Con)  
Shepherd. C. HEREFORD (Con)  
Shersby. J. M. UXBRIDGE (Con)  
Shore. P. D. BETHNAL GREEN AND STEPNEY (Lab)  
Short. Ms. C. BIRMINGHAM, Ladywood (Lab)  
Short. Mrs. R. WOLVERHAMPTON NORTH EAST (Lab)  
Silkin. J. LEWISHAM DEPTFORD (Lab)  
Silvester. F. MANCHESTER WITHINGTON (Con)  
Sims. R. E. CHISLEHURST (Con)  
Skeet. T. H. BEDFORDSHIRE NORTH (Con)  
Skinner. D. E. BOLSOVER (Lab)  
Smith. C. ISLINGTON SOUTH AND FINSBURY (Lab)  
Smith. C. ROCHDALE (L/AI)  
Smith. J. MONKLANDS EAST (Lab)  
Smith. Sir D. WARWICK & LEAMINGTON (Con)  
Smith. T. J. BEACONSFIELD (Con)  
Smyth. Rev. M. BELFAST SOUTH (OUP)  
Snape. P. WEST BROMWICH EAST (Lab)  
Soames. N. CRAWLEY (Con)  
Soley. C. HAMMERSMITH (Lab)  
Spencer. N. NEWHAM SOUTH (Lab)  
Speed. K. ASHFORD (Con)  
Speller. A. DEVON NORTH (Con)  
Spencer. D. LEICESTER (Con)

Spence. J. RYDALE (Con)  
Spicer. W. M. WORCESTER-SHIRE S. (Con)  
Spicer. J. DORSET WEST (Con)  
Squire. R. C. HORNCHURCH (Con)  
St John-Stevens. N. A. CHELMSFORD (Con)  
Stanbrook. I. R. ORPINGTON (Con)  
Stanley. J. TONBRIDGE & MALLING (Lab)  
Steel. D. TWEEDEDALE & LAUDERDALE (L/AI)

Steen. A. SOUTH HAMS (Con)  
Stem. M. BRISTOL NORTH-WEST (Con)  
Stevens. M. FULHAM (Con)  
Stevens. L. NUNEATON (Con)  
Stewart. I. HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH (Con)  
Stewart. A. SHERWOOD (Con)  
Stewart. A. EASTWOOD (Con)  
Stewart. D. J. WESTERN ISLES (SNP)  
Stokes. J. H. HALESOWEN AND STOURBRIDGE (Con)  
Stott. R. WIGAN (Lab)  
Stradling-Thomas. J. MONMOUTH (Lab)  
Strang. G. EDINBURGH EAST (Con)  
Straw. J. W. BLACKBURN (Lab)  
Sumberg. D. BURY SOUTH (Con)

Tapsell. P. LINDSEY EAST (Con)  
Taylor. E. M. SOUTHEND EAST (Con)  
Taylor. J. STRANGFORD (OUP)  
Taylor. J. SOLIHULL (Con)  
Tebbit. N. B. CHINGFORD (Con)  
Temple-Morris. P. LEONMINSTER (Con)  
Terlezki. S. CARDIFF WEST (Con)  
Thatcher. Mrs. M. H. FINCHLEY (Con)  
Thomas. D. E. MEIRIONNYDD (PLC)  
Thomas. P. J. M. HENDON SOUTH (Con)  
Thomas. R. G. CARMARTHEN (Lab)  
Thompson. P. NORWICH NORTH (Con)  
Thompson. D. CALDER VALLEY (Con)  
Thompson. J. WANSBECK (Lab)  
Thorne. N. G. ILFORD SOUTH (Con)  
Thorne. S. PRESTON (Lab)  
Thornhill. G. M. CROSBY North-East (Con)  
Thornhill. P. BOLTON (Lab)  
Tinn. J. REDCAR (Lab)  
Torney. T. W. BRADFORD SOUTH (Lab)  
Townsend. J. BRIDLINGTON (Con)  
Townsend. C. D. BEXLEY-HEATH (Con)  
Tracey. R. SURBITON (Con)  
Trippier. D. ROSSENDALE AND DARWEN (Con)  
Trotter. N. TYNEMOUTH (Con)  
Twinn. I. EDMONTON (Con)

van Straubenzee. Sir W. WOKINGHAM (Con)  
Varley. E. G. CHESTERFIELD (Lab)  
Vaughan. G. READING, East (Con)  
Viggers. P. J. GOSPORT (Con)

Waddington. D. C. RIBBLE VALLEY (Con)  
Wainwright. R. S. COLNE VALLEY (L/AI)  
Wakeham. J. COLCHESTER SOUTH AND MALDON (Con)  
Walden. G. BUCKINGHAM (Con)  
Waldgrave. W. A. BRISTOL WEST (Con)  
Walker. H. DONCASTER CENTRAL (Lab)  
Walker. A. C. BELFAST NORTH (OUP)  
Walker. W. C. TAYSIDE NORTH (Con)  
Walker. P. WORCESTER (Con)  
Wallace. J. ORKNEY and SHETLAND (L/AI)  
Walker. G. P. A. KEIGHLEY (Con)  
Wall. Sir P. BEVERLEY (Con)  
Walters. D. WESTBURY (Con)  
Wardell. G. GOWER (Lab)  
Wardle. C. BENHILL AND BATTLE (Lab)  
Ward. J. POOLE (Con)  
Waring. R. LIVERPOOL, WEST DERBY (Lab)  
Warren. K. R. HASTINGS & RYE (Con)  
Watson. J. SKIPTON & RIPON (Con)  
Watts. J. SLOUGH (Con)  
Weatherill. B. CROYDON NORTH EAST (Con)  
Weich. K. IPSWICH (Lab)  
Wells. J. MAIDSTONE (Con)  
Wells. P. B. HERTFORD AND STORTFORD (Con)  
Welsh. M. C. DONCASTER (Lab)  
Wheeler. J. WESTMINSTER NORTH (Con)  
Whitlaw. W. PENRITH AND THE BORDER (Con)  
White. J. GLASGOW POLLOK (Lab)  
Whitfield. J. DEWSBURY (Lab)  
Whitney. R. W. WYCOMBE (Con)

Wiggin. A. W. WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Con)  
Wigley. D. W. CAERNARFON (PLC)  
Wilkinson. J. RUISLIP, NORTHWOOD (Con)  
Williams. A. SWANSEA WEST (SNP)  
Wilson. G. DUNDEE EAST (Lab)  
Winnick. D. WALLSALL NORTH (Lab)  
Winter. Mrs. A. COMLETON (Con)  
Winter. N. MACCLESFIELD (Con)  
Wolfe. M. SEVENOAKS (Con)  
Woodall. A. HEMSWORTH (Lab)  
Woodcock. M. ELLESMERE PORT & NESTON (Con)  
Wood. T. STEVENAGE (Con)  
Wrigglesworth. I. STOCKTON SOUTH (SDP/AI)

Yeo. T. SUFFOLK South (Con)  
Younger. G. K. AYR (Con)  
Young. D. BOLTON South-East (Lab)  
Young. Sir G. EALING, ACTON (Con)

† denotes a new member











## CITY OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER SOUTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 67,773	
*Brooke, P. L. (Con)	20,754 31.1
Walker, S. (Lab)	7,367 10.9
Shorter, R. (Eco)	6,013 8.9
Reeve, A. (NF)	410 0.6
Spence, A. (Con)	248 0.4
Livins, W. (Ind)	147 0.2
Con majority	13,387 38.1
Total vote 55,109 Turnout 81.8%	

Mr Peter Brooke, elected at a by-election in February, 1977, has been a Government whip since 1979. Contested Bedford, October 1974. B Mar 1974; ed Marlborough, Balliol College, Oxford, and Harvard Business School, Vice President National Union of Students, 1955-56; president Oxford Union, 1957; Member Camden Borough Council, 1965-68; chairman Camden Committee for Community Relations, 1968-69; former Swiss representative of *Financial Times*, chairman of London firm of international management consultants and underwriting member of Lloyd's.

## COLCHESTER NORTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 77,292	
*Buck, P. A. (Con)	29,921 38.6
Allen, R. C. (Lab)	14,873 19.3
Wilkinson, D. (Ind)	10,397 13.4
Davies, R. (Ind)	784 1.0
Con majority	15,048 36.6
Total vote 56,485 Turnout 73.1%	

Mr Anthony Buck, QC, Under Secretary for Defence for Royal Navy, 1972-74. MP for Colchester 1961-83. Barrister and non-executive director, B Dec 1978; ed King's School, Ely, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Chairman, Select Committee on Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) since 1977. Chairman, Conservative defence committee since 1979. Chairman, executive committee of Conservative Lawyers, 1979. Member, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 1975-77. Secretary, Conservative Home Affairs Committee, 1964-70. Member, executive, 1922 Committee.

## COLCHESTER SOUTH AND MALDON

Electors	% vote
Electors 59,582	
*Waleham, J. (Con)	31,296 52.5
Stevens, J. (SDP/All)	19,131 32.1
Barnard, H. J. (Lab)	7,932 13.3
Con majority	12,165 20.6
Total vote 58,359 Turnout 73.3%	

Mr John Waleham was appointed a Minister of State, Treasury, in April 1982. Under Secretary for Industry, 1981-82. Government whip, 1979-81 and a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1981. A chartered accountant and former company director. Elected in February, 1974, contested Putney, Wandsworth, 1970, and Coventry, East, 1966. B June 1932; ed Charterhouse. Former secretary, Conservative small business committee. Member of Lloyd's.

## COLNE VALLEY

Electors	% vote
Electors 69,634	
*Wainwright, R. S. (Lab)	21,130 30.3
Hart, J. (Con)	17,993 25.8
Williams, A. (Lab)	13,668 19.6
Keen, T. L. (Ind)	260 0.4
L. L. (Ind)	316 0.5
Con majority	3,146 5.9
Total vote 53,060 Turnout 76.2%	

Mr Richard Wainwright won the seat for the Liberals in 1966 after contesting it in 1964, the 1963 by-election and in 1959. He lost it in 1970 and regained it in 1974. Liberal parliamentary spokesman on Treasury affairs. Former spokesman on trade and industry and on economic and industrial affairs. Former chairman of the Conservative Party in the constituency. B Apr 11 1918; ed Shrewsbury School and Clare College, Cambridge. Chairman of Liberal Party, 1972-73. Vice-president, 1959-66. Director, Rovers Social Services Trust. Member, Select Committee on Treasury and Civil Service since 1979.

## CONGLETON

Electors	% vote
Electors 63,697	
Winterton, Mrs A. (Con)	23,895 37.4
Smedley, C. L. (All)	15,436 24.1
Gill, E. (Lab)	9,783 15.3
Con majority	8,459 13.2
Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9%	

Mrs Ann Winterton, wife of Mr Nicholas Winterton, who was elected MP for the constituency in 1971. B Mar 6 1941; ed Epping Grammar School for Girls, Member, West Midlands Conservative Women's Association Committee, 1969-71. Joint Mayor, South Staffordshire Hunt, 1959-64.

## COPELAND

Electors	% vote
Electors 52,986	
*Cunningham, J. A. (Lab)	18,756 44.2
Wilson, Mrs V. (Con)	16,910 39.9
Reas, J. (SDP/All)	6,722 15.9
Lab majority	7,837 4.3
Total vote 42,597 Turnout 78.2%	

Mrs Ann Cunningham, wife of Mr Nicholas Cunningham, who was elected MP for the constituency in 1971. B Mar 6 1941; ed Epping Grammar School for Girls, Member, West Midlands Conservative Women's Association Committee, 1969-71. Joint Mayor, South Staffordshire Hunt, 1959-64.

## CORBY

Electors	% vote
Electors 63,067	
Powell, W. (Con)	20,827 42.6
Homewood, T. D. (Lab)	17,659 36.1
Whittington, W. G. (Lab)	9,905 20.3
Stanning, Miss R. (Eco)	505 1.0
Con majority	3,168 6.5
Total vote 48,896 Turnout 77.5%	

Mr William Powell, barrister and businessman, B Aug 3 1948; ed Woolpit School, Surrey, Lancing College and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Member, Eastern Area CPC Committee, researching book about American elections.

## CORNWALL NORTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 66,813	
*Neale, G. A. (Con)	28,146 52.4
Chambers, D. L. (All)	22,087 43.0
Hayday, J. (Lab)	2,096 3.9
Whitaker, J. C. (Con)	364 0.7
Con majority	5,059 9.4
Total vote 53,693 Turnout 80.4%	

Mr Gerard Neale, elected 1979, contested the seat in October, 1974, in a by-election. Solicitor and company director. B Jun 25 1941; ed Bedford School, Chairman, Buckingham Constituency Conservative Association, 1974-76. Milton Keynes Borough councillor 1973-79; mayor, 1976-77. Former Milton Keynes City Forum, 1977. Chairman, area crime prevention panel, 1978. Director of Telephone Rentals Ltd.

## CORNWALL SOUTH-EAST

Electors	% vote
Electors 66,813	
*Hick, A. (Con)	28,146 52.4
Blunt, D. L. (All)	19,972 39.0
Bebb, A. J. (Lab)	2,507 4.7
Chadwick, J. (Eco)	337 0.7
Con majority	8,344 16.3
Total vote 51,236 Turnout 78.6%	

Mr Robert Hick, lecturer and consultant, was MP for Bodmin (Mr Peter Rees), Solicitor and company director. B Jun 25 1941; ed Bedford School, Chairman, Buckingham Constituency Conservative Association, 1974-76. Milton Keynes Borough councillor 1973-79; mayor, 1976-77. Former Milton Keynes City Forum, 1977. Chairman, area crime prevention panel, 1978. Director of Telephone Rentals Ltd.

## COVENTRY NORTH-EAST

Electors	% vote
Electors 67,037	
*Park, G. M. (Lab)	22,190 47.8
Weeks, D. (Con)	13,415 28.9
SDP/All	10,251 22.1
Prince, R. (WRP)	342 0.7
Meacham, J. (Con)	193 0.4
Lab majority	8,775 18.9
Total vote 46,391 Turnout 69.2%	

Mr George Park, elected in February, 1974, has been a Conservative all-party motor industry group since 1979. Chairman, P.L.P. industry group since 1981. Member, Public Accounts Committee since 1981. Secretary, Coventry City Council, 1967-74; Coventry district councillor, 1974-79; leader of Coventry Labour group, 1967-74; and West Midlands Metropolitan County Council, 1974-79; Coventry City and District Council, 1972-74.

## COVENTRY NORTH-WEST

Electors	% vote
Electors 52,072	
*Robinson, G. (Lab)	17,239 44.3
Combs, A. (Con)	14,201 36.5
Talbot, W. L. (All)	7,479 19.2
Lab majority	3,038 7.8
Total vote 38,919 Turnout 74.7%	

Mr Geoffrey Robinson was by-election, March, 1976. Former financial controller, British Leyland; managing director, Leyland Inco, Italy, 1972-73; Chief Executive Jaguar Cars, Coventry, 1974-75. Consultant to the Midlands Co-operative Research, 1975-76. Research assistant, Labour Party, 1965-68. B May 25 1939; ed Emmanuel College, Cambridge University, and Yale. Unpaid Chief Executive, Triumph Motorcycles (Meriden) Ltd 1974-79 and director, West Midlands Enterprise Board.

## COVENTRY SOUTH-EAST

Electors	% vote
Electors 52,538	
*Nellist, D. (Lab)	15,307 41.1
Arnold, J. (Con)	12,625 33.9
Kilby, G. L. (All)	9,323 25.0
Lab majority	2,682 7.2
Total vote 37,255 Turnout 70.9%	

Mr David Nellist is a council building services division worker, B July 1929. County councillor since 1982. Nalco.

## COVENTRY SOUTH-WEST

Electors	% vote
Electors 67,037	
*Butcher, C. (Lab)	22,222 45.0
Edwards, D. (Lab)	15,776 31.9
Lyle, M. S. (M)	11,174 22.6
Williamson, Mrs M. (Oh)	214 0.4
Con majority	6,447 13.1
Total vote 49,387 Turnout 75.9%	

Mr Nicholas Soames, executive director with KAC International Ltd, an oil services company, contested Central, Dorsetshire, 1979. Son of Sir Winston Churchill. B 1948; ed St Albans, Sussex, and Eton College. Former legislative assistant to an American senator, thespian, director with a firm of Lloyd's brokers.

## CREWE AND NANTWICH

Electors	% vote
Electors 71,787	
*Wainwright, Mrs G. (Con)	22,031 41.1
Rock, P. (Lab)	21,741 40.6
Pollard, J. (SDP/All)	9,820 18.3
Lab majority	290 0.5
Total vote 53,592 Turnout 74.7%	

Mrs Gwyneth Wainwright, Opposition spokesman on the health service since 1981, was previously front bench spokesman on foreign affairs. Elected to Shadow Cabinet in 1979. B Mar 1936; ed St Albans, Sussex, and Eton College. Former legislative assistant to an American senator, thespian, director with a firm of Lloyd's brokers.

## CROSBY

Electors	% vote
Electors 83,274	
*Thornton, G. M. (Con)	30,604 47.2
Williams, Mrs S. V. (SDP/All)	27,203 42.0
Waring, R. (Lab)	6,681 10.2
Hussey, P. (Eco)	415 0.6
Con majority	3,401 5.3
Total vote 64,833 Turnout 77.9%	

Mr Malcolm Thornton, a River Mersey pilot, was MP for Liverpool, Garston, 1979-83. B Apr 3 1939; ed Wallasey Grammar School and Liverpool Nautical College. Member, Walney Community Borough Council, 1965-74; Walney Metropolitan Council, 1973-79 (leader, 1974-77) Chairman, Merseyside Districts liaison committee, 1975-77. Chairman, Education Committee, AMA, 1978-79, and of CLEA, 1978-79. Member, Select Committee on European Communities, 1979-81. PPS to Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Patrick Jenkin), since 1981. Member Burnham Committee, 1978-79.

## CROYDON CENTRAL

Electors	% vote
Electors 56,531	
*Moore, J. E. M. (Con)	20,866 53.8
McKinley, A. S. (Lab)	9,045 23.3
Burgess, T. (SDP/All)	8,864 22.9
Con majority	11,821 30.5
Total vote 49,418 Turnout 68.6%	

Mr John Moore, Under Secretary of State for Energy since 1979, was elected in February, 1974. An investment banker, stockbroker and former company director, he was vice-chairman of the Conservative Party with responsibility for youth affairs, 1975-79. B Nov 26 1937; ed Licensed Victuallers' School, Slough, London School of Economics (Chairman, Conservative Association; President of the Union 1959-60), Councillor, London Borough of Merton, 1971-74. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1974-75. Lived in United States 1961-65 where he was President, 1961-65 (1962) and Ward Chairman (1964). Democratic Party. Underwriting member of Lloyd's.

## CROYDON NORTH-EAST

Electors	% vote
Electors 62,923	
*Weatherill, B. B. (Con)	22,292 52.5
Gould, J. (SDP/All)	10,665 25.1
Riley, Miss K. (Lab)	9,503 22.4
Con majority	11,627 27.4
Total vote 42,460 Turnout 67.5%	

Mr Bernard Weatherill, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means since 1979. Deputy Chief Opposition Whip 1974-79; Government Deputy Chief Whip 1974-79. Controller of the Household (Whip) 1972-73. Vice-Chairman of House of Commons (Whip) 1971-72. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Whip) 1970-72. Opposition whip 1967-70. Elected 1964. Master tailor and director of family business. Member of Lloyd's. Freeman of City of London, B Nov 25 1920. Ed Malvern College, Member, National Union of Conservative and Exeter University, 1964. Vice-President, Clothing and Textile Institute. Member, House of Commons Service Committee, 1970-79.

## CROYDON NORTH-WEST

Electors	% vote
Electors 58,333	
*Malins, H. (Con)	16,674 42.3
Pin, W. H. L. (All)	12,582 31.9
Smiley, I. (Lab)	9,561 24.2
Giffin, N. (NF)	336 0.9
Rowe, R. (Eco)	286 0.7
Con majority	4,092 10.4
Total vote 39,439 Turnout 67.6%	

Mr Humphrey Malins, solicitor, contested Liverpool, Toxteth in both 1974 elections and Liverpool East in 1979. B Jul 31 1945; ed St John's School, Leatherhead and Brasenose College, Oxford. Mole Valley district councillor since 1974; chairman, housing committee 1980-82.

## CROYDON SOUTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 64,482	
*Clark, Sir W. G. (Con)	29,842 65.1
Forrest, J. L. (All)	12,402 27.1
Brooks, R. C. E. (Lab)	3,568 7.8
Con majority	17,440 38.1
Total vote 45,812 Turnout 71.1%	

1979: Total votes 47,598 (76.7%) - C 28,874 (60.9%); L 10,000 (21.0%); Lab 6,249 (13.1%); NF 469 (1.0%); C 20,868 (3.9%); Swing 5.0%. Sir William Clark was returned in February, 1974. MP for Surrey, East, 1970-74 and for Nottingham, South, 1959-66. Contested Northampton, 1955. B Oct 18 1917; ed London secondary school. Chairman, Conservative backbench finance committee since 1979. Joint deputy chairman, Conservative Party, 1975-77; joint treasurer 1974-75. Chairman, Select Committee on Taxation, 1973, and member of the former Select Committee on Wealth Tax. Opposition spokesman on treasury affairs, 1964-66. Accountant, company director and consultant to Commercial Union Assurance.

## DAGENHAM

Electors	% vote
Electors 62,960	
*Gould, B. C. (Lab)	15,666 39.3
Neill, R. (Con)	12,668 31.8
Horne, Mrs J. (SDP/All)	10,769 27.0
Pearce, J. A. (NF)	645 1.6
Walsh, D. (Con)	141 0.4
Lab majority	2,997 7.5
Total vote 39,888 Turnout 63.4%	

Mr Bryan Gould, television journalist, was MP for Southampton, Test, Oct 1974 to 1979. Contested seat Feb 1974. B Feb 11 1939; ed Danvers High School, Andover, Massachusetts, New Zealand and Balliol College, Oxford. Formerly member, Select Committee on European Legislation, and chairman, Safeguard Britain Campaign.

## DARTFORD

Electors	% vote
Electors 61,823	
*Dunn, R. (Con)	28,199 51.0
Townsend, D. (Lab)	14,636 26.8
Mills, J. L. (All)	11,204 20.5
Croft, A. H. (Oh)	374 0.7
Nye, G. E. (NF)	282 0.5
Con majority	13,563 24.8
Total vote 54,695 Turnout 76.4%	

Mr Robert Dunn was elected in 1979; contested Epping in February and October, 1974. Chairman, Eyles Young Conservatives, 1965-68; deputy chairman, Eyles Conservative Association, 1971-72 and vice-chairman, 1972-73. Southwark borough councillor, 1974-78. Joint secretary, Conservative backbenchers' education committee from December 1980. B Jul 1946; ed Manchester Polytechnic, Brighton Polytechnic and Salford University. Senior buyer, J. Sainsbury, 1973-79; now adviser to company. Parliamentary and sports transport committee and sports committee.

## DERBYSHIRE SOUTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 73,391	
*Currie, E. (Con)	25,909 33.8
Keat, P. (Lab)	17,296 29.2
MacFarquhar, R. (SDP/All)	15,959 27.0
Con majority	8,613 14.6
Total vote 59,164 Turnout 78.5%	

Mrs Edwina Currie, teacher, B Oct 13 1946; ed Liverpool Institute, St. George's, Oxford and LSE. City Councillor, Burnley, being chairman, social services, 1979-80, and housing 1982-83. NAFHE.

## DERBYSHIRE WEST

Electors	% vote
Electors 68,668	
*Parris, M. (Con)	29,695 55.9
Bingham, W. L. (All)	14,370 27.1
March, J. S. (Lab)	9,060 17.1
Con majority	15,325 28.9
Total vote 53,125 Turnout 77.4%	

## DAVENTRY

Electors	% vote
Electors 64,314	
*Preston, R. (Con)	26,357 53.3
Collins, D. (SDP/All)	13,221 26.8
Middleton, D. (Lab)	9,840 19.9
Con majority	13,136 26.6
Total vote 49,418 Turnout 76.8%	

Mr Reg Preston was elected Conservative MP for Daventry in 1979 and was Minister of State for Social Security with responsibility for disabled, 1979-81. Member of Labour Government from 1966-76. Resigned from the Labour Party in disagreement over policy in 1977 and joined the Conservative Party but continued to sit for Newham, North-East until 1979 election. Resigned from Government in 1976 when Minister of Overseas Development, a post to which he was appointed in 1975. Secretary of State for Education and Science, 1974-75; Labour Opposition spokesman on employment 1971-76; Minister, Overseas Development, 1967-69; Minister, Building and Works, 1966-67; Minister of State, Education and Science, 1964-66. Represented Newham, North-East 1974-79. East Ham, North, 1957-74; contested Streatham 1955 and Croydon, North, in 1950 and 1951. B Jul 16 1923; ed Whigton School, London School of Economics, President, Association of Business Executives consultant and advisory tutor.

## DAVVYHULME

Electors	% vote
Electors 64,363	
*Churchill, W. (Con)	22,055 46.0
Wrigley, D. L. (All)	13,041 27.2
Rogers, S. (Lab)	12,887 26.9
Con majority	9,014 18.8
Total vote 47,983 Turnout 74.6%	

Mr Winston Churchill, author, journalist and member of Lloyd's, was an Opposition spokesman on defence from 1976-78. Represented Streatham 1970-83; contested Manchester, Gorton, by-election, 1967. B Oct 10 1940; ed Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Secretary, Conservative backbench foreign affairs committee since 1979. Member, executive, 1922 Committee. Since 1979, Trustee, National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 1973. Governor, English Speaking Union, 1975-76. Chairman of Gairloch Air Taxi Ltd.

## DENTON AND REDDISH

Electors	% vote
Electors 68,661	
*Bennett, A. (Lab)	22,123 44.3
Snadden, J. (Con)	16,998 34.0
Begg, J. (SDP/All)	10,869 21.7
Lab majority	5,125 10.3
Total vote 49,990 Turnout 72.8%	

Mr Andrew Bennett, a teacher, represented Stockport North, February 1974-83; contested Knutsford, 1970. Member, Select Committee on Members' Interests since 1979; Select Committee on Social Services, since 1979. Member, Select Committee on Statutory Instruments and former Select Committee on Violence in the Family, Oldham borough councillor, 1964-74. B Mar 9 1937; ed Birmingham University, NUT. Formerly P.P.P. Health Services group. Secretary, P.P.P. civil liberties group.

## DERBY NORTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 70,734	
*Knight, G. (Con)	22,303 43.7
*Whitehead, P. (Lab)	18,797 36.8
Connolly, S. L. (All)	9,924 19.5
Con majority	3,506 6.9
Total vote 51,024 Turnout 72.5%	

Mr Gregory Knight, solicitor, managing director of music publishing company and proprietor of recording studio in Leicestershire. B Apr 4 1949; ed Alderman Newton's Grammar School, Leicester and College of Law, Guildford. Has served on Leicester City Council and Leicestershire County Council. Author of pamphlets and articles for law publications and has written broadcast scripts on politics, consumer law, comedy and satire. A director of Leicester Theatre Trust. B former chairman of its finance committee.

## DERBY SOUTH

Electors	% vote
Electors 68,578	
*Beckett, Mrs M. (Lab)	18,169 39.3
Hales, G. (Con)	17,248 37.1
Smith, I. (SDP/All)	9,976 21.6
Wall, E. (Lab)	297 0.6
Lab majority	421 0.9
Total vote 46,190 Turnout 67.4%	

Mrs Margaret Beckett was, as Miss Margaret Jackson, MP for Lincoln, Oct 1974 to 1979. Contested seat Feb 1974. Under Secretary for Education and Science 1976-79 and assistant Government whip 1975-76. Formerly minister, principal of North Devon High School, 1943-45; ed Notre Dame High School and Manchester College of Science and Technology. Member, Labour Party NEC, 1980-81; member, Tribune Group, CND and Fabian Society. TGWU sponsored.

## DERBYSHIRE NORTH-EAST

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HERTSMERF		
Electorate 72,997		% vo
*Parkinson, C (Con)	28,628	53
Gifford, Mrs Z		
(L/All)	13,758	25
Reed, I D D (Lab)	10,315	19
Parkinson, R (Ind		
Com)	1,116	2

Con majority 14,870 27%  
Total vote 53,817 Turnout 73.7%

Mr Cecil Parkinson was appointed Paymaster General, Chairman of the Conservative Party and member of the Privy Council and the Cabinet Appointed to additional post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1978; Minister of State for Trade, 1979-81; an Opposition spokesman on trade, 1976-79; opposition whip, 1974-76; assistant Secretary of Trade, 1974, 1976-78; South-Herefordshire, Feb 1970-76 and for Enfield West, 1970-76; contested Northampton, 1970-76. Chartered accountant; founder and former chairman, Parkinson Harcourt Securities, former chairman of other companies. B Sep 1 1931; ed Royal Grammar School, Lancaster and

HEXHAM		
Electorate 54,341		% vote
*Rippon, G (Con)	21,374	51
Robson, E (Lab)	13,066	31
Byers, S J (Lib)	7,056	17
Con majority	8,308	20
Total vote 41,496	Turnout 76.4%	

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, leader of the Conservative Group in the European Parliament, 1977-79. Appointed to the Shadow Cabinet in March 1974 as a spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, and Europe, and from November 1974 to March 1975 was chief spokesman, Secretary of State for the Environment, 1972-74; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with responsibility for EC negotiations 1970-7; Minister of

June-July 1970. Chief Opposition spokesman on housing and local government, 1968-70, and Opposition spokesman on defence, 1968-70. Minister of Public Buildings and Works, 1962-64, joining Cabinet in 1963. Parliamentary Secretary Ministry of Housing and Local Government, 1961-62, and Ministry of Aviation, 1959-61. Returned in 1966: represented Norwich, South, 1955-64.

**HEYWOOD AND MIDDLETON**

Electorate	59.870	% vote
Callaghan, J (Lab)	18,111	43.38
Hodgson, Mrs C (Con)	14,137	33.33
Rumbleau, A (SDP/Alt)	9,262	22.1
Henderson, K (BNP)	316	0.8

Lab majority 3,974 9.5  
Total vote 41,826 Turnout 69.9%

**Mr Jim Callaghan** MP for Middleton and Prestwich 1974-83. Former lecturer at St John's College, Manchester. 8 Jan 1972: ed Manchester University and London University.

Member Commons Standing Orders Committee since 1981, Middleton Borough Council, 1971-74. Football coach and referee.

**HIGH PEAK**

Electorate 67,358	% vote
Hawkins, C (Con)	24.534 46.4
Marjorie D	
SDP/All	14.594 27.6
Wilcox, D (Lab)	13.755 26.0
Con majority	9,940 18.0
Total vote 32,883 Turnout 78.5%	

**Mr Christopher Hawkins**, is senior lecturer in economics at Southampton University. B Nov 26 1937; ed Bristol Grammar School and Bristol University. Former member, Coventry City Council. Author of Conservative policy on council house sales.

**HOLBORN AND ST PANCRAS**

Electorate	71,604	% vote
"Dobson," F C (Lab)	20,486	47.5
Kerpel, A (Con)	13,227	30.7
Jones, W (L/All)	9,242	21.4
Price, R (WRP)	157	0.4
Lab majority	7,259	16.8
Total vote	43,112	Turnout: 60.3%

**Mr Frank Dobson**, an Opposition spokesman on education since 1981, was elected in 1979. An assistant

budsman's office 1975-79; member, Camden Borough Council, 1971-76, leader, 1973-75; B Mar 15, 1940; ed Archbishop Holgate Grammar School, York, and LSE.

**HOLLAND WITH BOSTON**  
 Electorate 63,562 % vote  
 \*Body R (Con) 24,962 55.3  
 Le Brun, Mrs C  
 (L) 13,226 29.3  
 Moore, J A (Lab) 6,970 15.4  
 Con majority 11,736 26.0  
 Total vote 45,158 Turnout 71.1%

Mr Richard Body, returned in 1966, has been member of the Select Committee on Agriculture since 1979. Joint Committee on Overseas Bills since 1976. Represented Billericay from 1955-59; contested Leck. 1951, Rothamham,

1950, and Aberllevy by-election 1950. Barrister, farmer, a member of Lloyd's. B. May 18, 1927; ed Reading School.

**HONITON**

Electorate 72,232	% vote
Energy, Sir P (Con)	32.602 60.6
Sampson, A (SDP/Ind)	17.833 33.1
Sharpe, R A C (Lab)	3.377 6.3
Con majority	14.769 27.5
Total vote 53,812	Turnout 74.5%

Sir Peter Energy was Under-Secretary of State for Energy, 1974; Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, 1972-74, with responsibility for industry. Returned at by-election in 1967; MP for Reading, 1959-66; contested Poplar, 1951, and Lincoln, 1955. An Oppo-

economic spokesman on Treasury, Finance, Commerce and Trade, 1964-65.

Member, Select Committee on Industry and Trade since 1979 and on Finance (Economic) since 1982.

Joint founder of the Bow Group, 1951. B Feb 27, 1936; d March 2, 1987. Plains, New Jersey, and Oriel College, Oxford. Member, Hornebury Council, 1951-58 (deputy Mayor, 1957-58). Chairman, Shenley Trust Services Ltd and Director, Purchasing Management Services Ltd. Chairman, Consultative Council of Professional Management Organisations, 1964-72.

**HORNCHURCH**

Electorate	6.71 (%)	% vote
Squire, R C (Con)	21,393	47.0
Williams, A R (Lab)	12,309	26.9
Martin, J (SDP/All)	11,251	24.7

Crowe, Mrs A (F)	402	0.9
Troyance, M (NE)	219	0.5
Con majority	9,184	20.2
Total vote 45,474	Turnout 73.7%	

1979: Total votes 47,562 (78.1%) - C 21,340 (44.9%), LF 20,571 (43.3%), L 4,657 (9.8%) NF 994 (2.1%). C may 769 (1.6%). Swing 1.5% to C, gain from Lab.

Mr Robin Squire, gained Havering. Hornchurch for the Conservatives in 1979; contested the seat in October 1974. Chartered accountant. B 1 July 1944; ed Tiffin School, Kingston upon Thames.



## HORNSEY AND WOOD GREEN

Electors 73,700	% vote
Reese, H. (Lab)	22,323 30.3
Venables, Mrs (Lab)	18,424 25.0
Burrell, M (SDP/All)	10,995 14.9
Lang, P (Eco)	854 1.6
Con majority	3,999 5.4
Total vote 52,596 Turnout 71.2%	

Mr Hugh Reed, Minister for Social Security since 1981; Minister of State for Northern Ireland, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on Housing and land, 1974-79. Under Secretary for the Environment, 1974-79. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Whip) 1972-74. Assistant Government Whip, 1970-72. Solicitor, represented Harrington, Hornsey, 1966-83. Elected in March, 1966. B Jun 21, 1927; ed Finchley Catholic Grammar School and King's College, London University. Member, Harrington Council, 1964-65. Hornsey Council, 1966-67. (deputy mayor, 1964-65); Middlesex County Council, 1961-63. Secretary, Conservative housing committee, 1967-70; vice-chairman, legal committee, 1970. Deputy leader, Government delegation to Council of Europe and Western European Union, 1970-73.

## HORSHAM

Electors 30,407	% vote
Horden, P (Con)	37,897 63.2
Archibald, G (SDP/All)	16,112 26.9
Ward, G (Lab)	4,099 6.9
Spencer, P (Eco)	925 1.5
Con majority	21,785 36.3
Total vote 59,933 Turnout 74.5%	

Mr Peter Horder, MP for Horsham, 1964-74, was returned for Horsham and Crawley 1974. Member of the Public Accounts Committee since 1966. Chairman, Conservative finance committee, 1970-72; member, executive 1972-74. Chairman, Conservative Finance Committee, 1970-72. Company director and member, London Stock Exchange, 1957-74. Director, Petrofina (UK) Ltd since 1974. of Atlas Electric and General Trust since 1975, and of Alliance Investment Co since 1978. B Apr 18, 1929; ed Geelong Grammar School, Australia, and Christ Church, Oxford. Consultant to Frim Ltd and to House of Fraser. Member of Lloyd's.

## HOUGHTON AND WASHINGTON

Electors 75,600	% vote
Boyes, R (Lab)	26,168 31.7
Kenny, R (SDP/All)	12,347 14.9
Vane, R (Con)	12,042 14.5
Lab majority	13,821 17.3
Total vote 50,619 Turnout 66.9%	

Mr Roland Boyes, MEP for Durham since 1979. B 1937. Former teacher and assistant director, Durham County Council. Former district and town councillor for Peterlee, Easington, GNMU.

## HOVE

Electors 71,918	% vote
Sansbury, T (Con)	28,628 60.5
Beamish, Mrs T (Lab)	11,409 24.1
Wright, C (Lab)	6,550 13.9
Layton, T (SEI)	524 1.1
Lille, K (MDP)	180 0.4
Con majority	17,219 36.4
Total vote 47,300 Turnout 65.8%	

1979: Total votes 50,342 (71.6%) - C 30,256 (60.1%), Lab 10,807 (21.5%), R 7,711 (15.4%), NF 508 (1.0%), C maj 19,449 (38.6%), Swing 3.1%.

Timothy Sansbury, a director of Jansbury Ltd and Blackwell Press Ltd, was elected at the 1973 by-election. B Jun 11, 1932; ed Eton and Worcester College, Oxford. Appointed PPS to the Secretary of State for the Environment, 1979. Chairman, all-party group for retail trade since 1979; chairman, all-party parliamentary committee for the retail and service industries, 1979-79, and vice-chairman since 1979; joint honorary treasurer, Conservative Friends of Israel, Governor, Centre for Environmental Studies, 1979-79, Sponsored Incident Displays (Con) Act 1981.

## Huddersfield

Electors 68,174	% vote
Steele, B (Lab)	20,051 41.2
Tweed, J (Con)	16,090 33.2
Hawley, Mrs K (Lab)	12,027 24.8
Hirst, H (Ind)	271 0.6
Lab majority	3,955 8.2
Total vote 48,445 Turnout 71.1%	

Mr Barry Sheerman, chairman of the PLP trade group since 1981, represented Huddersfield, East 1974-83; contested Tinsley, 1974-83. B Aug 1, 1940; ed Harrington Grammar School, Kingston Technical College, and LSE. Adviser to Institute for European Studies, committee since 1981, chairman, Parliamentary Advisory Council on Transport Safety, member, Loughor UDC Council 1978-83. Sponsored by Co-operative Party, ASTMS.

## HULL EAST

Electors 70,037	% vote
Prescott, J (Lab)	23,615 33.9
Lang, D (Con)	13,541 19.3
Granger, Mrs C (Lab)	10,172 14.5
Lab majority	10,074 14.5
Total vote 47,328 Turnout 67.6%	

Mr John Prescott became Opposition Spokesman in Regional Affairs in 1981, a spokesman on transport, 1974-81. Member, European Parliament, 1979-83. Former leader of the Labour delegation 1976-79. Former official of the National Union of Seamen. Elected in 1970; contested Southport, 1966. B May 31 1938; ed George Secondary Modern School, Ebbw Vale, Rusk College and Hull University. Sponsored by NLS, former member, Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, PPS to Mr Peter Shore when Secretary of State for Trade, 1974-79.

## HULL WEST

Electors 57,702	% vote
Randall, S (Lab)	15,361 41.9
Hamphreys, M (Con)	11,707 32.0
Lab majority	3,654 10.0
Total vote 36,643 Turnout 63.5%	

Mr Stuart Randall, business consultant, contested Worcester, South, Oct 1974, against the European Parliament constituency. Elected in 1979. B Jun 22 1938; ed University of Wales, Cardiff. Sponsored by EETPU.

## HULL NORTH

Electors 74,543	% vote
McNamara, K (Lab)	21,365 42.5
Hayward, C (Con)	15,337 30.3
Smith, T (SDP/All)	13,381 26.6
Tenny, R (Nat)	222 0.4
Lab majority	6,028 12.0
Total vote 50,305 Turnout 67.5%	

Mr Kevin McNamara, an opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament since 1982. Lecturer in law, represented Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, February 1984-83, having been MP for Kingston upon Hull, North, 1966-74; contested Bridlington, 1964. B Sep 5, 1924; ed St Mary's College, Crosby, and Hull University. Chairman, PLP Northern Ireland group, former member, UK delegation to Council of Europe, Member, European Parliament, 1979-79. Member of Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, Select Committee and chairman, sub-committee on Overseas Aid and Development, Sponsored by TGWU.

## HUNTINGDON

Electors 76,668	% vote
Major, J (Con)	34,354 62.4
Gillis, Mrs Sheila (Lab)	13,906 25.3
Slater, M (Lab)	6,317 11.5
Elliott, G (Con)	444 0.8
Con majority	20,448 37.1
Total vote 54,921 Turnout 71.6%	

Mr John Major who was appointed a Government Whip in 1983, was elected for Huntingdonshire in 1979, contested Camden, St Pancras, London, in February and October, 1974. Senior Executive of British Overseas Bank, and Associate of the Institute of Bankers, B Mar 29, 1943; ed Rutland Grammar School, Member, London Borough of Lambeth Council, 1968-71. Founded Lambeth Borough Young Conservatives in 1965. Chairman, Brixton Conservative Association, 1970-71. Chairman, Beckenham Conservative Association, Member, Board of Warden Housing Association 1975-83. Former secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Party Environment Committee, 1979-81. Minister of State, Home Office since 1981. Government Whip Jan 1983.

## HYNDEN

Electors 59,341	% vote
Harveys, J (C)	19,405
Harveys, J (C)	19,384
Harveys, J (SDP)	6,716
Smith, F (Eco)	266
Gateson, P (Ind)	169
Con majority	21
Total vote 45,940 Turnout 77.4%	

Mr John Harveys, a trade union official, was elected in 1979. Member, Services Committee since 1979. Chairman, PLP shipbuilding committee, vice-chairman, PLP industry committee, 1979-83. Elected in 1979. Chairman, Jarrow Borough Council, 1963-74; leader, 1969-74. Member, South Tyne District Council since 1974; chairman, Labour group and housing committee, Vice-president, Jarrow and Hebburn Trades Council, Member, GNMU regional council. Sponsored by GNMU.

## ILFORD NORTH

Electors 60,248	% vote
Bendall, V (W)	22,042 35.3
Gapes, M (Lab)	10,841 25.3
Roxburgh, I (SDP/All)	10,052 23.4
Con majority	11,201 26.1
Total vote 42,935 Turnout 71.3%	

Mr Vivian Bendall won the seat for the Conservatives in the March, 1978 by-election; contested Henford and Stevenage, February and October, 1974. B Dec 14 1928; ed Camden Hill House, London, and Broad Green College, Croydon. Member Croydon Borough Council, 1964-78, and GLC, 1970-73. Chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1967-68. Principal of firm of surveyors and valuers, Vice-chairman, Conservative Transport Committee, secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Employment Committees.

## ILFORD SOUTH

Electors 58,208	% vote
Thorne, N (G)	18,672 45.4
Hogben, J (Lab)	14,106 34.3
Scott, R (Lab)	7,909 19.5
Scott, R (Lab)	316 0.8
Con majority	4,566 11.1
Total vote 41,093 Turnout 70.6%	

Mr Neil Thorne, chartered surveyor, company director, and Lloyd's underwriter, gained Redbridge, Ilford South, by-election in 1959, contested the seat in October, 1974. B Aug 8 1932; ed City of London School and London University. Member, Select Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1979. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench committee of Greater London, MPA, Member, County of London Territorial Association; vice-president, British Legion, Member, Redbridge Borough Council, 1968-68, and alderman 1976-78. GLC, 1967-73; member, Statutory Committee for Dockland Development; freeman and liveryman, City of London; governor, Michael's School for Girls, chairman, Beech (Co-ownership) Housing Society, Chairman National Council for Civil Defence, since 1982.

## IPSWICH

Electors 67,292	% vote
Witch, K (Lab)	22,191 43.7
Cottrell, D (Con)	21,114 41.6
Miernik, Mrs P (Lab)	7,220 14.2
Pearson, A (BNP)	235 0.5
Lab majority	1,077 2.1
Total vote 50,760 Turnout 75.4%	

Mr Kenneth Witch, lecturer in economic history, was elected in October 1974, after contesting the seat in February, 1974, and Salfron Walden, 1970. B Sep 17 1933; ed Ipswich Grammar School and LSE. Held of history department, Hockley College of Education, Bishop's Stortford, 1964-74. President National Houseowners Society 1975-78, parliamentary adviser, Home Owners Mutual Enterprise since 1980. Member, Home Affairs Committee, since 1983. PPS Department of Transport, 1976-77. YWGU.

## ISLE OF WIGHT

Electors 94,226	% vote
Ross, S (Lab)	38,407 51.0
Bottomley, Mrs V (Lab)	34,904 46.3
Wilson, Mrs C (Lab)	1,838 2.4
McDermott, B (WPP)	208 0.3
L/All majority	3,503 4.7
Total vote 75,347 Turnout 80.0%	

1979: Total votes 74,440 (81.8%) - L 35,889 (48.2%), C 35,537 (47.7%), Lab 3,014 (4.0%), L maj 352 (0.5%).

Mr Stephen Ross won the seat for the Liberals in February, 1974, having contested it in 1966 and 1970. Currently party spokesman on transport, Northern Ireland and environmental issues. Chartered Surveyor, ex-farmer. B July 6 1926; ed Bedford School, Member IOW County Council 1967-74 and 1981-present. Non-executive company director and retailer I.O.W., Chairman, Local enterprise agency.

## ISLINGTON NORTH

Electors 59,984	% vote
Colson, J (Lab)	14,951 40.5
Colson, J (Lab)	9,344 25.3
Grant, J (SDP/All)	8,268 22.4
O'Halloran, M (Ind)	409 1.1
Lab majority	1,071 11.1
Total vote 36,964 Turnout 61.6%	

Mr Jeremy Colson, area officer for NUPE, previously researcher for Taylor and Garmen Workers Union and for AUEW (Engineering Section), B May 1949; ed Adams Grammar School, Newport, Shropshire. Member, Hackney Borough Council, since 1974. Ape.

## ISLINGTON SOUTH AND FINSBURY

Electors 59,795	% vote
Smith, C (Lab)	13,460 36.3
Cunningham, G (SDP/All)	13,097 35.3
Johnston, A (Con)	9,894 26.7
Donaghy, J (BNP)	341 0.9
Murphy, J (WPP)	102 0.3
Stentford, D (BNP)	94 0.3
Slapper, C (SPGB)	53 0.2
Lab majority	363 1.0
Total vote 37,073 Turnout 62.0%	

Mr Christopher Smith, housing development worker, contested Epsom and Ewell, 1979. B Jul 24 1951; ed Cassibury Primary School, Watford; George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Pembroke College, Cambridge; and Harvard University, Member, London Borough of Islington, 1978-83; chief whip, 1978-79, chairman of housing, 1981 and 1982-83. Member, Council for National Parks, ASTMS, branch secretary, 1978-80, branch chairman, 1980-83.

## JARROW

Electors 63,770	% vote
Clavin, D (Lab)	25,151 55.3
Clavin, D (Lab)	11,274 24.8
Lennox, J (Lab)	8,094 20.0
Lab majority	13,877 30.5
Total vote 45,519 Turnout 71.4%	

Mr Donald Dixon, a trade union official, was elected in 1979. Member, Services Committee since 1979. Chairman, PLP shipbuilding committee, vice-chairman, PLP industry committee, 1979-83. Elected in 1979. Chairman, Jarrow Borough Council, 1963-74; leader, 1969-74. Member, South Tyne District Council since 1974; chairman, Labour group and housing committee, Vice-president, Jarrow and Hebburn Trades Council, Member, GNMU regional council. Sponsored by GNMU.

## KEIGHLEY

Electors 63,678	% vote
Waller, G (P)	21,370 42.6
Cryer, R (Lab)	18,596 37.0
Wells, J (Lab)	9,951 19.8
Penney, M (Eco)	302 0.6
Con majority	2,774 5.5
Total vote 50,219 Turnout 78.9%	

Mr Gary Waller was MP for Brighouse, South Yorkshire, 1974-83. Contested Rother Valley, Feb and Oct, 1974. Journalist, B June 24 1945; ed Rugby School and Lancaster University. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary sport and recreation committee, 1979-81. Member, Select Committee on Transport, 1979-82; Joint Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1977. Member, all-party textile group since 1979. Became PPS to Secretary of State for Transport, 1982. Vice-chairman, National Association of Conservative Graduates, 1970-73. Management committee, Bradford and District Housing Association since 1976. Executive secretary, Wider Share Ownership Council 1973-76.

## KENNINGTON

Electors 49,854	% vote
Rhys-Williams, Sir (Con)	14,274 46.0
Bousquet, B (Lab)	9,173 29.5
Goodhart, W (SDP/All)	6,873 22.1
Porter, A (Eco)	649 2.1
Knight, T (Ind)	86 0.3
Con majority	5,101 16.4
Total vote 31,055 Turnout 62.3%	

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - C 17,361 (51.3%), Lab 11,398 (33.1%), L 3,537 (10.4%), Eco 698 (2.1%), NF 356 (1.1%), C maj 5,463 (16.2%), Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services since 1979. Industrial consultant, represented Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, Kensington Feb 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974. Being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Pontypool, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election, 1964. B Nov 14 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

## KENT, MID

Electors 66,510	% vote
Rowe, A (Con)	25,400 53.3
Wainman, Mrs A (Lab)	12,857 27.1
Hull, V (Lab)	8,928 18.8
Delfield, D (New Brit)	324 0.7
Con majority	12,543 26.4
Total vote 47,509 Turnout 71.4%	

Mr Arthur Rowe, founder and director of Conservative Small Business Bureau, B 1935; ed Eton and Merton College, Oxford. Director, Conservative Central Office, 1975-79, with responsibility for development of Federation of Conservative Students, Conservative trade unionists, Young Conservatives, links with voluntary organizations and ethnic minorities. Editor, Small Business Newspaper, since 1979.

## KETERING

Electors 62,819	% vote
Fisher, R (Lab)	23,223 48.4
Goodhart, Mrs C (SDP/All)	14,637 30.5
Gordon, A (Lab)	10,119 21.1
Con majority	8,586 17.9
Total vote 47,979 Turnout 76.4%	

Mr Roger Freeman fought Don Valley 1979. Managing director in London of an American merchant bank. Chartered accountant, B May, 1942; ed Whitehall School; Balliol College, Oxford. President, Oxford University Conservative Association, 1964. Former treasurer and managing director, Boy Publications, 1968. Lecturer and conference chairman, Institute of Chartered Accountants. Founding member, Hurdston Group of UK Chartered Accountants. Finance Director, Member, Institute of Fiscal Studies.

## KINGSTON UPON THAMES

Electors 56,794	% vote
Lamont, N (Lab)	22,094 54.1
Hayes, R (Lab)	13,222 32.4
Smith, P (Lab)	4,977 12.2
Prescott, C (Eco)	390 0.7
Dodd, P (L)	329 0.6
Con majority	8,872 21.7
Total vote 40,842 Turnout 71.9%	

1979: Total votes 43,115 (74.9%) - C 24,944 (57.9%), Lab 11,400 (26.4%), L 6,771 (15.7%), C maj 13,541 (31.3%), Swing 5.8%.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, from 1981, was Under Secretary of State for Energy, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on industry, 1976-79, and on consumer affairs and prices 1975-76. Merchant banker. Returned at a by-election in 1972; contested Kingston-upon-Thames, 1970. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Health and Social Security Committee, 1972-74. B May 8, 1942; ed Loreto School and Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. (President of the Cambridge Boat Club, Bow Group, 1971-72. Joint secretary, Conservative finance committee, 1976. Former member, Select Committee on Procedure.

## KINGSWOOD

Electors 72,159	% vote
Hayward, R (Lab)	22,573 40.4
Waller, T (Lab)	20,776 37.1
Gilbert, M (SDP/All)	12,591 22.5
Con majority	1,797 3.2
Total vote 55,940 Turnout 77.5%	

Mr Robert Hayward, group personnel manager, contested Carmarthen, Oct 1974. B 1949; ed Abingdon School, Maidenhead Grammar School and University of Rhodesia. Vice-chairman, National Young Conservatives, 1976-77. Coventry City councillor, 1976-78. Qualified rugby referee.

## KNOWSLEY NORTH

Electors 55,606	% vote
Kilroy-Silk, R (Lab)	24,949 64.5
Birch, A (Con)	7,758 20.1
McGowan, B (SDP/All)	5,715 14.8
Simons, J (WPP)	246 0.6
Lab majority	17,191 44.5
Total vote 38,668 Turnout 69.5%	

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, a former university lecturer and author, represented Ormskirk, February 1974-83 and contested that seat, 1970. B May 19, 1942; ed Salley Grammar School, Birmingham; LSE, London University. Member, Select Committee on Home Affairs, since 1979. Chairman, parliamentary all-party penal affairs group, since 1979, and of PLP civil liberties group, since 1979. Member, county of Howard League for Penal Reform since 1979, and sponsor of Radical Alternatives to Prison, since 1977. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1975-77. Select Committee on Health, 1975-77. Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, 1975.

## KNOWSLEY SOUTH

Electors 61,114	% vote
Hughes, S (Lab)	25,727 53.8
Lamont, Miss E (Con)	13,958 29.2
Smith, I (Lab)	8,173 17.1
Lab majority	11,764 24.6
Total vote 47,858 Turnout 70.3%	

Mr Sean Hughes, teacher, B May 8 1946; ed grammar school and Liverpool and Manchester universities. Contested Crosby, Feb, 1974. Member, Hutton District Council (chairman of housing committee); Merseyside County Council.

## LANCASHIRE WEST

Electors 79,880	% vote
Hind, R (Con)	25,458 46.3
Farrington, Mrs J (Lab)	18,600 33.8
Sackville, A (SDP/All)	10,983 20.0
Con majority	6,858 12.5
Total vote 55,041 Turnout 74.9%	

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - C 17,361 (51.3%), Lab 11,398 (33.1%), L 3,537 (10.4%), Eco 698 (2.1%), NF 356 (1.1%), C maj 5,463 (16.2%), Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services since 1979. Industrial consultant, represented Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, Kensington Feb 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974. Being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Pontypool, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election, 1964. B Nov 14 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

## LANCASTER

Electors 56,040	% vote
Kellert-Bowman, Mrs E (Con)	21,050 50.3
Harkins, J (Lab)	10,414 24.9
Booth, W (Lab)	10,214 24.4
Leach, S (Ind)	179 0.4
Con majority	10,636 25.4
Total vote 41,857 Turnout 74.7%	

Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman won the seat in 1970. Barrister, farmer and social worker. Contested Buckingham, 1966 and 1964. South West Norfolk, 1959, and the 1959 by-election, and Nelson and Colne, 1955. Member, European Parliament, 1979-83. Being MEP for Cumbria since first European elections in 1979. B Jun 8, 1924; ed Queen Mary's School, Lytham; The Mount, York, and St Anne's College, Oxford. Alderman of Borough of Camden, 1968-71. Member of Press Council, 1964-68.

## LANCASHIRE EAST

Electors 67
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<div><p><b>LUTON NORTH</b> Electorate 68,805 *Curtis, J (Con) 26,115 48.3 Hopkins, K P (Lab) 14,134 26.3 Stephen, D (SDP/All) 13,769 25.5 Con majority 11,981 22.2 Total vote 54,018 Turnout 77.4%</p><p>Mr John Carls represented Luton West, 1979-83. Commodities trader, director of Granfin Agriculture and consultant to Granfin Trading Ltd. Member of the London County Council, 1970-79. B. Aug 28 1942; ed Bedford School, St Lawrence College and London University. Chairman Conservative backbench sports and recreation committee since 1982. Secretary, Africa Committee; treasurer, British-Gibraltari group, 1981-82. Chairman Mid-Bedfordshire Conservative Association, 1974-76.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MANCHESTER GORTON</b> Electorate 64,645 *Kaufman, G B 22,460 51.2 Kerwin, J (Con) 12,495 28.5 Whitmore, K (L/All) 8,348 19.0 Cowie, M (Con) 333 0.8 Andrews, L C (BNP) 231 0.5 Lab majority 9,965 22.7 Total vote 43,867 Turnout 67.9%</p><p>Mr Gerald Kaufman became chief Opposition spokesman on the environment in 1980 after election to shadow cabinet; previously spokesman on housing. Minister of State, Department of Industry, 1975-79; formerly Under-Secretary in same department. Under-Secretary, Department of Environment, 1974-75. Former parliamentary press liaison officer for the Labour Party, MP for Manchester, Ardwick 1970-83; contested Gillingham, 1959, and Bromley, 1955. B. Jun 21, 1930; ed Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Assistant Secretary, Fabian Society, 1954-55. Political correspondent, <i>New Statesman</i>, 1962-64. Political editor, <i>British Mirror</i>, 1955-64. Sponsored by GMBATTU.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MILTON KEYNES</b> Electorate 79,229 *Bayson, W (Con) 28,181 48.0 Nightingale, Mrs J (SDP/All) 16,659 28.4 Thakoor, J (Lab) 13,045 22.2 Francis, A (Eco) 494 0.8 Rickford, R G W (BNP) 290 0.5 Con majority 11,522 19.6 Total vote 58,669 Turnout 74.1%</p><p>Mr William Bayson, an Opposition whip, 1974-76, won backbench for the Conservatives in 1970. Farmer and landowner. B. Jan 17 1930; ed Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Member executive, 1922 County Council, 1964-74; Bradford Council, 1960-62; Council of Rural Education, 1962-64; Council of Education, 1964-66. Governor, Society of England, Governor, Dominion Students Hall Trust and peabody Trust. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench Northern Ireland committee, and constitutional committee.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE CENTRAL</b> Electorate 62,587 *Ryder, R (Con) 18,161 46.8 Todd, N (Lab) 15,952 35.8 *Horan, J (SDP/All) 9,923 22.3 James, D N (Eco) 478 1.1 Con majority 2,228 5.0 Total vote 44,495 Turnout 71.0%</p><p>Mr Piers Merchant, journalist, contested the seat in 1979. B. Jan 2, 1951; ed Nottingham High School and Durham University. NUJ, former FOC of Newcastle chapel.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORFOLK MID</b> Electorate 68,953 *Ryder, R (Con) 29,032 55.9 Cargill, D (SDP/All) 13,517 26.0 Potter, L (Lab) 8,950 17.2 McNee, M (Ind) 405 0.8 Pow, J (BNP) 151 0.3 Con majority 15,515 29.8 Total vote 51,904 Turnout 75.3%</p><p>Mr Richard Ryder, journalist and director of a family farming business, was political secretary to Mrs Margaret Thatcher 1975-81. B. 1949; ed Cambridge and Magdalen College, Cambridge. Contested Gateshead East in both 1974 elections. Vice-chairman of the Eastern Region Council for Sport and Recreation.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORWOOD</b> Electorate 55,663 *Fraser, J (Lab) 16,280 44.6 Parfitt, J P (Con) 13,397 36.7 Noble, M (SDP/All) 6,371 17.5 Williams, Miss C M (NF) 343 0.9 Sanderson, J (Ind) 123 0.3 Lab majority 2,883 7.9 Total vote 36,514 Turnout 65.6%</p><p>Mr John Fraser has been an opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection since 1979. Was Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Under-Secretary for Employment, 1974-76. An Opposition spokesman on the Home Office, 1972-74. Won the seat in 1966 and contested it in 1964. Solicitor. B. Jun 30 1934; ed Sloane Grammar School and Society College. Former chairman, PLP Group Democratic Committee; former member, Select Committee on Education and Science and on Broadcasting Proceedings of House of Commons. Former deputy chairman, PLP Environment Group. Member, Lambeth Borough Council, 1962-68. GMBU.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NOTTINGHAM, South</b> Electorate 69,059 *Braddon-Bravo, M (Con) 22,238 45.9 Cones, K (Lab) 16,523 34.1 Foyner, R (L/All) 9,697 20.0 Con majority 5,715 11.8 Total vote 48,458 Turnout 70.2%</p><p>1979: Total votes 41,877 (63.1%) - Lab 22,818 (54.5%); Con 12,778 (30.5%); L 4,027 (9.6%); NF 1,769 (4.2%); Ind 208 (0.5%); WRP 154 (0.4%); DMP/SWR 118 (0.3%); Lab maj 10,040 (24.0%). Lab gain from C.</p><p>Mr Martin Braddon-Bravo, managing director of a textile firm, B. 1932; ed Lutterworth School, Nottingham. City Councillor, Member, Board of Management, National Water Sports Centre.</p></div>	<div><p><b>OXFORD West and ABINGDON</b> Electorate 67,413 *Patten, J (Con) 23,778 37.7 Laund, D E T (SDP/All) 16,627 33.4 Jackson, P (Lab) 8,440 16.9 Stanner, Mrs S (Eco) 544 1.1 Jones, R (Loony) 267 0.5 Smith, C N (UP) 95 0.2 Doubleday, P (Ind) 86 0.2 Pinder, Mrs R (Ind) 26 0.1 Con majority 7,151 14.3 Total vote 49,863 Turnout 74.0%</p><p>Mr John Patten, Under-Secretary of State for Northern Ireland since 1981, has been MP for Oxford, 1979-83. B. Jul 17 1945; ed Wimbeldon College and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. PPS to Ministers of State at Home Office, 1980. Member, Oxford City Council, 1973-76. Fellow, Hertford College, Oxford.</p></div>																		
<div><p><b>LUTON SOUTH</b> Electorate 71,015 *Bright, G (Con) 22,531 41.9 Clemson, I M (Lab) 17,910 33.3 Franks, D (L/All) 13,395 24.9 Con majority 4,621 8.6 Total vote 53,836 Turnout 75.8%</p><p>Mr Graham Bright, chairman and managing director of a food company, gained Luton East for Conservatives in 1979; contested Bedford, 1974, and Bedford, 1970-79. B. Apr 2 1942; ed Hasenbrook County School and Thurrock Technical College. Served on Thurrock UDC and Essex County Council. Former treasurer, deputy chairman and CPC chairman, Thurrock Conservative Association. Secretary, Conservative backbench aviation committee since 1980. Vice-chairman Conservative backbench committee on smaller businesses since 1980. Member Select Committee on House of Commons (Services) since 1982.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MANCHESTER WITHINGTON</b> Electorate 64,606 *Silvester, J (Con) 18,329 39.3 Done, Mrs F W (Lab) 15,956 34.2 Lever, B (SDP/All) 12,231 26.2 Gillson, M (Eco) 184 0.4 Con majority 2,373 5.1 Total vote 46,700 Turnout 72.3%</p><p>Mr Frederick Silvester was elected in February, 1974; held Walthamstow, 1967-70. Won the seat in 1967. Advising executive, barrister and political education officer, Conservative Political Centre, 1957-60. Opposition whip, 1974-76. Vice-chairman, Conservative employment committee, 1976-79. PPS to Secretary of State for Employment since 1979. Member, Select Committee on Procedure (Finance), B. Sept 20 1933; ed Sir George Monson Grammar School, Walthamstow, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Company director.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MITCHAM AND MORDEN</b> Electorate 63,535 *Rumbold, Mrs A (Con) 19,827 42.7 Nicholas, D (Lab) 13,376 28.8 Douglas-Mann, B (SDP/All) 12,720 27.4 Perryman, J (NF) 539 1.2 Con majority 6,451 13.9 Total vote 46,462 Turnout 73.1%</p><p>1979: Total votes 47,942 (76.9%) - Lab 21,668 (45.2%); Con 21,050 (43.9%); others 860 (2.8%); NF 56 (0.1%); Lab maj 618 (1.3%); SW 6.0 to C.</p><p>1982: by-election: Total vote 30,673 (48.5%) - C 13,306 (34.4%); Ind SDP 9,032 (29.5%); Lab 7,475 (24.4%); others 860 (2.8%); NF 56 (0.1%); Lab maj 618 (1.3%); SW 6.0 to C.</p><p>Mrs Angela Rumbold was returned at a by-election in June, 1982, caused by Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann who had been elected for Labour, joined the SDP and resigned his seat to contest it. Ed Notting Hill and Ealing High School; Perse School for Girls, Cambridge; and Kings College, London. Elected to Kingston Council in 1974 and became chairman education committee. Former member of Burnham Management Committee and Assessment of Performance Unit for Department of Education.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE EAST</b> Electorate 59,587 *Brown, N H (Lab) 19,247 45.5 Barnes, A (Con) 11,755 28.7 * (SDP/All) 11,293 26.7 Lab majority 7,492 17.7 Total vote 42,295 Turnout 71.0%</p><p>Mr Nicholas Brown is legal adviser, northern region of GMBATTU, Member, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council, since 1980. Has served on housing sub-committee on slum clearance in east end of Newcastle. Aged 32; ed Cambridge Wells Technical High School; Manchester University.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORFOLK North</b> Electorate 65,101 *Elworthy, R (Con) 26,230 54.0 * (SDP/All) 13,007 26.8 Barber, E A (Lab) 9,317 19.2 Con majority 13,223 27.2 Total vote 48,554 Turnout 74.6%</p><p>Mr Ralph Howell, a member of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, was a member, European Parliament, 1974-79. Farmer and member of Lloyd's. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench finance committee since 1979. Was joint vice-chairman backbench committee on agriculture and employment. Won seat for the Conservatives in 1970; contested it, 1966. B. May 25, 1923; ed Dis Grammar School, Former local NFU chairman. Member, British and Laundrich Rural Council, 1961-74. Member of Council of Europe, 1981.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORTHAMPTON SOUTH</b> Electorate 68,910 *Morris, M (Con) 26,824 53.6 *Kyle, K (SDP/All) 11,698 23.4 Coleman, M (Lab) 11,533 23.0 Con majority 15,126 30.2 Total vote 50,055 Turnout 72.6%</p><p>Mr Michael Morris, a member of the Public Accounts Committee since 1979 and the Select Committee on Energy since 1982, was elected in February, 1974. Contested Luton, 1970-74. B. 1936; ed Bedford School and St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Contested Islington, North, 1966. Vice-chairman, Conservative energy committee, since 1981. Chairman, all-party Anglo-Sri Lanka committee, since 1979, and secretary, all-party Singapore and Burma committees, since 1981. Alderman, London Borough of Islington, 1971-74 and member, Islington Council, 1968-70 (leader, 1969-71).</p></div>	<div><p><b>NOTTINGHAM, North</b> Electorate 73,553 *Cope, J (Con) 30,790 53.1 Conrad, G (L/All) 17,807 31.7 Norris, Mrs N P J 8,243 14.4 Radmil, K (Eco) 499 0.9 Con majority 12,983 22.6 Total vote 57,339 Turnout 78.0%</p><p>Mr John Cope, a chartered accountant, was MP for South Gloucestershire, Feb 1974-83. Government whip, 1979. Contested Walsby, 1970. B. May 13 1937; ed Oakham School, Rutland. Conservative research department, and Central Office, 1965-1970. Special assistant to Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, 1972-74. Former secretary, Conservative smaller businesses committee and finance committee. Former member, Expenditure Committee and Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration Committee.</p></div>																			
<div><p><b>MACCLESFIELD</b> Electorate 73,008 *Waterston, N (Con) 32,538 59.4 Coleman, Mrs R (L/All) 11,859 21.6 Kelly, P B (Lab) 9,923 18.1 Reeman, M (Ind) 488 0.9 Con majority 20,679 37.7 Total vote 54,808 Turnout 75.0%</p><p>Mr Nicholas Waterston was elected in 1971 by-election; contested Newcastle-under-Lyme, October 1969 and 1970. B. Mar 31 1938; ed Bilston Grammar School. Served on select committee since 1979, vice-chairman Anglo-Danish and British-Austrian Parliamentary group; treasurer, British-Indonesian parliamentary group; secretary, British-South African parliamentary group; chairman, British-Norwegian parliamentary group; British-Bahamas parliamentary group. Vice-chairman, Conservative parliamentary sports and recreation committee. Member, Select Committee on Standing Orders, since 1981. Non-executive Chairman, Camm (Real Ale) Investments, Parliamentary adviser to Construction Plant Hire Association and to Baird Textile Holdings Ltd. Freeman of the City of London; Worshipful Company of Weavers. Was secretary/treasurer, UK Falkland Islands Group.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MANCHESTER WYTHENSHAW</b> Electorate 60,995 *Morris, A (Lab) 23,172 54.6 Jacobs, Mrs J (Con) 12,488 29.4 Sandford, D L (L/All) 6,766 16.0 Lab majority 10,684 25.2 Total vote 42,426 Turnout 69.6%</p><p>1979: Total votes 45,460 (75.0%) - Lab 26,860 (59.1%); Con 14,747 (32.4%); L 3,853 (8.5%); Lab maj 12,113 (26.7%); SW 2.5% to C.</p><p>Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman on the disabled since 1979, was Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security with special responsibility for the disabled, 1974-79. Chairman of World Planning Group appointed to draft Charter for the 1980s for disabled people world wide, a document presented to all heads of government in 1980. Chairman of the Disabled People 1981. Elected in 1964; contested seat in 1959, and Liverpool, Garston 1951.</p></div>	<div><p><b>MOLE VALLEY</b> Electorate 65,067 *Baker, K (Con) 29,691 60.8 Thames, Mrs S (L/All) 14,973 30.7 Lines, Mrs F (Lab) 4,147 8.5 Con majority 14,718 30.2 Total vote 48,811 Turnout 75.0%</p><p>Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Information Technology at the Department of Industry since 1979, was Parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department, 1972-74. Returned at 1970 by-election, MP for Acton, 1968-70; contested the seat, 1966 and Poplar, 1964. Worked in industry. Former member, 1922 Conservative Party, 1929-30. B. Nov 3 1934; ed St Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. Member, Twickenham Borough Council 1961-63. Former member, Public Accounts and Procedure Committees. PPS to Mr Edward Heath, 1974.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NEW FOREST</b> Electorate 70,033 *McNair-Wilson, P (Con) 34,157 66.4 Harrison, R (L/All) 13,232 25.7 James, D T (Lab) 4,075 7.9 Con majority 20,925 40.7 Total vote 51,464 Turnout 73.5%</p><p>Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson was an opposition spokesman on energy, 1974-76, and previously on the private steel sector. Vice-chairman, Conservative fuel and power committee, 1968-70. Elected at 1968 by-election; represented Lewisham, West, 1964-66. Director of the London Municipal Society, 1960-63. Company director and consultant, B. May 1929; ed Hall School, Hampstead and Eton, Member, Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, 1974, and Select Committee on Science and Technology, 1968-70. Brother of MP for Newbury, PPS to Minister for Transport Industries, 1970-74.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORFOLK South</b> Electorate 73,523 *MacGregor, J (Con) 30,747 54.2 Carden, R (L/All) 18,612 32.8 Holzer, H A (Lab) 7,408 13.1 Con majority 12,335 21.4 Total vote 56,767 Turnout 77.2%</p><p>Mr John MacGregor became Under-Secretary of State for Industry in 1981. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Government whip) 1979-81. Former director, Hill Samuel and Co Ltd, and Hill Samuel Regent Ltd, Elected in February, 1974. An Opposition whip 1977-79. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1974-75. Expenditure Committee, 1975-77. Chairman, Row Green, 1963-70. Conservative Finance Committee, 1976-77. B. Feb 14 1937; ed Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh. St Andrews University and King's College, London. Former journalist with <i>The Sunday Times</i> and <i>The Sunday Telegraph</i>. Special assistant to Sir Alec Douglas-Home when Prime Minister and head of Mr Heath's private office, 1965-68.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORFOLK South-West</b> Electorate 70,398 *Hawkins, Sir P (Con) 28,632 55.7 Baxter, B (L/All) 13,722 26.7 Rosenberg, A L (Lab) 9,072 17.6 Con majority 14,910 29.0 Total vote 51,426 Turnout 73.1%</p><p>Sir Paul Hawkins, a member of the Select Committee on the House of Commons (Services), was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household (whip) 1973-74; a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (whip) 1971-73 and an assistant Government whip, 1970-71. Opposition whip, 1970-71. Opposed, Elected 1964, Chartered surveyor, B. Aug 7, 1912; ed Cheltenham College, Member, Norfolk County Council, 1961-70; alderman 1968-70. Member, Select Committee on Wealth Tax, 1974; Select Committee on Agriculture, 1968-69. Member, United Kingdom delegation to Council of Europe, since 1976.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NORWOOD</b> Electorate 55,663 *Fraser, J (Lab) 16,280 44.6 Parfitt, J P (Con) 13,397 36.7 Noble, M (SDP/All) 6,371 17.5 Williams, Miss C M (NF) 343 0.9 Sanderson, J (Ind) 123 0.3 Lab majority 2,883 7.9 Total vote 36,514 Turnout 65.6%</p><p>Mr John Fraser has been an opposition spokesman on trade, prices and consumer protection since 1979. Was Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Under-Secretary for Employment, 1974-76. An Opposition spokesman on the Home Office, 1972-74. Won the seat in 1966 and contested it in 1964. Solicitor. B. Jun 30 1934; ed Sloane Grammar School and Society College. Former chairman, PLP Group Democratic Committee; former member, Select Committee on Education and Science and on Broadcasting Proceedings of House of Commons. Former deputy chairman, PLP Environment Group. Member, Lambeth Borough Council, 1962-68. GMBU.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NOTTINGHAM, East</b> Electorate 68,638 *Mawhood, A (Con) 17,641 40.4 Stoman, M (Lab) 16,177 37.1 Bird, M (SDP/All) 8,385 19.2 Merrick, D S (Ind C) 1,421 3.3 Con majority 1,464 3.4 Total vote 43,624 Turnout 63.6%</p><p>Mr Michael Knowles, sales manager, contested Merthyr Tydfil, Feb 1974, and Brent East, Oct 1974. B. May 1942; ed Clapham College. Member, Kingston Council, since 1974. Member, Kingston Constituency Executive, since 1974. Member, London Boroughs Association and AMA.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NOTTINGHAM, North</b> Electorate 68,370 * (SDP/All) 23,129 47.0 Offenbach, D (Lab) 13,269 27.0 Routhwaite, A (L/All) 12,829 26.1 Con majority 9,860 20.0 Total vote 49,221 Turnout 72.0%</p><p>Mr Anthony Mawhood, development manager with a grain shipping company, gained seat for Conservatives in 1979; contested Northampton, February 1974, and Rugby, October 1974. B. June 17 1940; ed Wellington College, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Secretary, Conservative backbench Trade and Consumer Affairs Committee, since 1982. Chairman, UK-Palestine all-party parliamentary affairs group. Member steering committee, 1974-76. Reform Group, Former chairman, Daventry Conservative Political Centre committee and East Midlands Area CPC working party.</p></div>	<div><p><b>NOTTINGHAM, South</b> Electorate 68,910 *Morris, M (Con) 26,824 53.6 *Kyle, K (SDP/All) 11,698 23.4 Coleman, M (Lab) 11,533 23.0 Con majority 15,126 30.2 Total vote 50,055 Turnout 72.6%</p><p>Mr Michael Morris, a member of the Public Accounts Committee since 1979 and the Select Committee on Energy since 1982, was elected in February, 1974. Contested Luton, 1970-74. B. 1936; ed Bedford School and St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Contested Islington, North, 1966. Vice-chairman, Conservative energy committee, since 1981. Chairman, all-party Anglo-Sri Lanka committee, since 1979, and secretary, all-party Singapore and Burma committees, since 1981. Alderman, London Borough of Islington, 1971-74 and member, Islington Council, 1968-70 (leader, 1969-71).</p></div>	<div><p><b>OLDHAM</b> Electorate 68,177 *Lamond, J (Lab) 18,611 41.4 Farquhar, J (Con) 15,299 34.5 Jackson, M (SDP/All) 11,022 24.5 Lab majority 3,312 7.4 Total vote 44,932 Turnout 66.9%</p><p>Mr James Lamond, a design engineer, MP for Oldham East, 1970-83. Member, Speaker's panel of chairmen and Select Committee on Members' Salaries, since 1979. B. Nov 29, 1928; ed Burrell School, Coupar Angus, 1946; secondary school, Member, Aberdeen Town Council 1958-70; leader, Labour group 1967-70; Lord Provost, 1970-71. Former member, Public Accounts Committee, sponsored by AUEW (TASS) and a member since 1944. Vice-president, World Peace Council, President, British-Soviet Friendship Society.</p></div>	<div><p><b>OLDHAM West</b> Electorate 57,445 *Meacher, M (Lab) 17,690 44.1 Dickinson, D (Con) 14,510 36.2 Lamb, A M (L/All) 7,745 19.3 Street, J (WC PPP) 180 0.5 Lab majority 3,180 7.9 Total vote 40,125 Turnout 69.9%</p><p>Mr Michael Meacher was Under-Secretary for Trade, 1976-79; Under-Secretary for Health and Social Security, 1975-76. Under-Secretary for Industry, 1974-75. Regained seat for Labour in 1970; contested Colchester, 1966. B. Nov 4, 1939; ed Berkhamstead School, New College, Oxford and LSE. Lecturer in social administration. Member, Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, since 1979. 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TON & RIPON		
torate 59,421	% vote	
atson, J (Con)	31,509	60.6
icks, Mrs K C		
/All)	16,463	31.7
ng, Ms M A		
lab)	4,044	7.8
on majority	15,046	28.9
il vote 52,016	Turnout	74.9%

John Watson director of print- and packaging company, also  
ified as a solicitor. MP for Skin-

1979-83: contested York in May and October 1974. B 1943, Southern School, York and the College of Law, Childford. Member, of the County Committee on Essex, 1975 to 1979. Appointed to Secretary of State for Ireland, since 1982. Per- sistent to Mr Edward Heath 1970 election campaign. Member of Young Conservatives in York and held office at all levels; national chairman in 1971. Mem- ber, Law Society, Institute of Arbi- trators, and of Lloyd's.	
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John Watts, leader of Hillingborough council since 1978; the leader and deputy leader, of Opposition; council member 1973. Chartered Accountant, Secretary, Parliamentary and Affairs, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1979-1984; ex Bishopshoft, Hillingborough; Calverley, 1979-1984. Former chairman, Hillingborough University Conservative Association, Chairman, Uxbridge Conservative Association, 1973-76. Member, Council of Brunel University, Uxbridge, and of Hillingborough authority.

3 (Con)	31,947	80.8
1 (L/All)	14,553	27.7
1 (Lab)	6,075	11.6
majority	17,394	33.1
vote 52.575	Turnout 71.4%	

John Taylor, solicitor, consultant, and company director, has been the Conservative MP for the East Midlands since 1981-82; ed Bromsgrove; Contested Dudley, East, Feb 1974. Member, Solihull Borough Council, 1971-74; East Midlands County Council 1973 (Leader, 1977-79).

BERTON & FROME

64,695	% vote
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Wen, K (Con)	20,988	34.4
N (SDP/All)	17,761	35.8
J. B (Lab)	4,867	9.8
majority	9,227	18.6
Vote 49,616 Turnout 76.7%		

Robert Boscawen (Somerset and W.) was MP for Wells, 1970-1974. Vice-Chamberlain of Household (whip), 1983; Commissioner of the Treasury 1981-83; assistant Governor-whip, 1979-81. Contested 1983 and Camborne, 1966 and 1970. Lloyd's underwriter. B Mar 1983; Ed Lion and Trinity College, Cambridge. Founder member, Committee on Expenditure, Emancipation and Social

Hampton, Itchen	
72,233	% vote
C (Con)	21,937 41.5
ell, R	
(All)	16,647 31.5
n, J (Lab)	14,324 27.1
	5,290 10.0
Majority 52,908	Turnout 73.3%

**STAMPTON, TEST**

74,668	% vote
(A) (Con)	24,657 45.2
ad, A P V	
15,311	28.1
A (SDP/All)	
14,592	26.7
majority	9,346 17.1
54,560 Turnout	73.1%

... Hill, a director of two private companies, regained for Conservatives in 1979; seat, 1970-October, 1974. Select Committees on

Legislation and on Industrial Trade, since 1979. B Dec Regent Park School, South Wales North Wales National College and Southampton City. Member, Select Committee on Expenditure, 1972-73; Conservative backbencher on housing and commerce, 1971-73; Member, European Parliament, 1973-75, being a member of the sub-committee of its committee for energy, policy and transport. Government whip to Council of Ministers and Western European Secretary, Industry Committee, 1979-81 and British Sri Lanka.

\$57,690	% vote
E M (Con)	21,743 55.8
(SDP/Alt)	11,052 28.4
C (Lab)	6,188 15.9
majority	10,691 27.4
38,983 Turnout	67.6%
total votes	39,972 (70.1%)
3 (56.2%) Lab	21,162
L 5,244 (13.1%) NF	676
may 10,774 (27.0%). Swing	
by-election: Total vote:	
(2.5%) - C 13,117 (36.8%)	
687 (35.6%) L 8,939	
others 894 (2.5%) C may	
by-election; MP for Glas-	

1964-79; contested  
 Springfield, 1959,  
 consultant and company  
 Chief Opposition spokes-  
 man, 1977-79; Under  
 Secretary of State (Development  
 and, 1974, and in 1970-71  
 resigned in disagreement  
 over government policy on EEC. B  
 1937; ed Glasgow High  
 and Glasgow University,  
 Glasgow City Council,  
 Member, Select-Com-  
 mittee on Environment, Adviser to  
 London Police Federation,  
 Engineering Industries,  
 Building Company, Vice-  
 President, Conservative backbench  
 consumer affairs com-  
 mittee.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



## SOUTHEND WEST

Electorate 67,466	% vote
Channon, P (Con)	26,360 39.1
Gibson, G (Lab)	18,332 27.2
Nisbet, M (Lab)	3,675 5.4
Con majority	8,033 16.6
Total vote 46,362 Turnout 71.7%	

1979: Total votes 51,055 (76.3%) - C 29,449 (57.7%), L 21,585 (42.3%). Lab 8,341 (16.3%), NF 680 (1.3%), C maj 16,864 (33.1%), Sing 6.5% to C.

Mr Paul Channon, was appointed Minister for the Arts in January 1981. Minister of State, Civil Service Department, 1979-81. Chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, 1974-75; spokesman on consumer affairs, 1974; member of the Shadow Cabinet, 1974; Minister for Housing and Construction, 1972-74; Minister of State for Northern Ireland, 1974-75; Minister for the Environment, 1970-72; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, June to October 1970. Elected at by-election, January 1959, succeeding his father, B. Oct 9, 1955; ed Lockers Park, Hemel Hempstead, Essex and Christ Church, Oxford. Former director, CSE Aviation. Arthur Guinness and Son.

## SOUTH HAMS

Electorate 74,736	% vote
Steen, A (Con)	31,855 42.6
Rogers, A (Lab)	19,454 26.0
Morgan, G (Lab)	3,824 5.1
Con majority	518 0.9
Total vote 55,561 Turnout 74.9%	

Mr Anthony Steen, community worker and youth leader, barrister, Lloyd's underwriter and company director, represented Liverpool, Warrington, 1974-83. B July 22 1940; ed Westminster School, Chairman, Conservative Party, 1979-81. Member of the House of Commons since 1979; former vice-chairman, health and social services committee. Founder and first director, Task Force, 1964-68 and of Young Volunteers' Force, 1968-74. Chairman, all-party friends of cycling group secretary parliamentary Caribbean committee. Select Committee Race Relations 75-79. Council member NSC, National Playing Fields Association, 1974-79. Trustee task force trust, board member community transport, chairman outlands trust vice-president, Ecology Building Society, international centre for Christian relief.

## SOUTHPORT

Electorate 70,089	% vote
Perceval, Sir J (Con)	25,612 36.4
Brodie-Brown, J B (Lab)	20,573 29.4
Brady, P (Lab)	4,233 6.0
Wood, L (SBLP)	374 0.5
Con majority	5,039 9.9
Total vote 50,792 Turnout 72.5%	

1979: Total votes 51,104 (74.7%) - C 25,953 (50.8%), L 19,426 (38.1%), Lab 5,725 (11.2%), C maj 6,527 (12.8%), Swing 4.7% to C.

Sir Ian Perceval, QC, who became Solicitor General in 1979, had been an Opposition spokesman on law since 1976. Elected in 1959; contested Battersea, North, 1951 and 1955. B May 11, 1921; ed Lymington School and St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Chairman, Conservative legal committee, 1970-74; vice-chairman, 1974-79. Member, Select Committee on EEC second legislation, 1974-79. A former recorder.

## SOUTH RIBLE

Electorate 72,401	% vote
Aikins, R (Con)	27,625 38.1
Duffy, F (Lab)	14,966 20.6
Walker, R (Lab)	13,690 18.9
Con majority	12,659 22.5
Total vote 56,281 Turnout 77.7%	

Mr Robert Aikins, a sales executive, represented Preston, North, 1979-83; contested Louth, West in February and October 1974. B Feb 5 1946; ed Highgate School, Member, European Movement, 1967-69; chairman, Haringey for Europe Campaign, 1975. Chairman, Haringey Young Conservatives, 1967-69; vice-chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1969-70; parliamentary assistant to, FRCL Ltd. Formerly joint Secretary, Conservative Defence Committee and vice-chairman Conservative Aviation Committee. National vice-president, Conservative trades union, PPS to Minister of State, Dept of Industry, ASTMS.

## SOUTH SHIELDS

Electorate 61,524	% vote
Clark, D (Lab)	19,055 31.0
Groves, P (Con)	12,633 20.5
Angus, P (SDP/All)	9,288 15.0
Lab majority	6,402 10.5
Total vote 40,996 Turnout 66.2%	

Mr Robert Atkins, a sales executive, represented Preston, North, 1979-83; contested Louth, West in February and October 1974. B Feb 5 1946; ed Highgate School, Member, European Movement, 1967-69; chairman, Haringey for Europe Campaign, 1975. Chairman, Haringey Young Conservatives, 1967-69; vice-chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1969-70; parliamentary assistant to, FRCL Ltd. Formerly joint Secretary, Conservative Defence Committee and vice-chairman Conservative Aviation Committee. National vice-president, Conservative trades union, PPS to Minister of State, Dept of Industry, ASTMS.

## SOUTH WAKE &amp; BEARMONDS

Electorate 55,839	% vote
Hughes, S (Lab)	17,185 30.8
Tiley, J (Lab)	12,633 22.8
Nisbet, J (Con)	4,481 8.0
Neath, J (S(NF))	4,481 8.0
Mason, K T (New Brit)	154 0.3
Faneh, A (Rev Con)	54 0.1
McKenzie, S (Nat)	54 0.1
Keen, T L (Ind)	30 0.0
Lab majority	5,164 9.2
Total vote 34,469 Turnout 61.7%	

Mr Simon Hughes, who won the February 1983 by-election, was formerly a barrister. B May 17 1951; ed Llandaff Cathedral School, Cardiff, College, Brecon, Selwyn's College, Cambridge, Inns of Court School of Law and College of Europe, Bruges. Member, GLC candidate, 1981; London Borough of Southwark candidate, 1982.

## SPELTORNE

Electorate 72,236	% vote
Aikins, H (Con)	26,863 37.2
Layton, A (SDP/All)	13,357 18.5
Rowlands, M (Lab)	7,926 10.9
Adams, R (Ind C)	2,816 3.9
Butterfield, E (ACM)	325 0.5
Con majority	13,506 26.6
Total vote 51,387 Turnout 71.0%	

1979: Total votes 54,510 (76.9%) - C 31,290 (57.4%), Lab 15,157 (27.8%), L 7,565 (13.9%), NF 518 (1.0%), C maj 16,153 (29.6%), Swing 9.0% to C.

Mr Humphrey Atkins was Lord Privy Seal and principal Government spokesman in the Commons for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, 1981 to April 1982 when he resigned following Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands. Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, 1979-81. Opposition chief whip, 1974-75; Treasurer of the House of Commons, 1975-76; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Government chief whip, 1974. Opposition whip, 1967-70. Returned for this seat 1970; represented Merton, 1955; Member of Lloyd's B Aug 12 1922; ed Wellington College, Secretary,

## STAFFORD

Electorate 70,570	% vote
Fraser, Sir H (Con)	27,639 39.1
Dunn, D (SDP/All)	13,362 18.9
Poulter, M J D (Lab)	12,789 18.1
Con majority	14,277 26.4
Total vote 44,002 Turnout 76.5%	

Sir Hugh Fraser, company director, unsuccessfully contested the leadership of the Conservative Party in February, 1975. Appointed Secretary of State for Air, July 1962; Minister of Defence for RAF, 1962; Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, 1960-62; Under-Secretary, President, Association of Conservative Clubs, 1975-76; Member for Stoke, 1945-50, and Stafford and Stone, 1950-63. B Jan 23, 1918; ed Ampleforth, Balliol College, Oxford (President of the Union), and the Sorbonne, Member, Committee of Privileges, Director, Sun Alliance Insurance, Aird Motors, Scotland and Universal Investments Ltd, and other companies.

## STAFFORDSHIRE MID

Electorate 67,423	% vote
Heddie, J (Con)	27,210 40.3
Jones, T (Lab)	13,330 19.8
Lane, P (Lab)	11,720 17.4
Con majority	13,880 20.6
Total vote 52,260 Turnout 77.5%	

Mr John Heddie, company director, consultant surveyor and Lloyd's underwriter, gained Lichfield and Tamworth seat for the Conservatives in 1979; contested Bolton, East, October, 1974; and Gwent, West, February, 1974. B Sept 15, 1943; ed Bishop's Stortford College and College of Estate Management (London University), Chairman, Conservative backbench environment committee, Member, environment select committee, Kent County Council, 1973-80. Freeman of the City of London, Member, Bow Group Fellow Rating and Valuation Association, Fellow Institute of Directors, Fellow Royal Society of Arts, Consultant partners, Elitson and Boyton, chartered surveyors.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

Electorate 72,466	% vote
Knox, D (Con)	30,079 41.5
Campbell, B (Lab)	13,513 18.6
Gubbins, P (SDP/All)	12,370 17.0
Con majority	16,566 22.9
Total vote 55,962 Turnout 77.2%	

Mr David Knox, economist and management consultant, represented Leek, 1970-83. A vice-chairman of the Conservative Party, 1974-75. Contested Birmingham, Sechford, 1964 and 1966, and was elected by-election, 1967. B May 30, 1923; ed Locksley Academy, Dumfries Academy and London University, Joint secretary, Conservative finance committee, 1972-73; secretary, Conservative trade committee, 1974; vice-chairman, Conservative employment committee, 1978-80 (Secretary, 1979). Member, Select Committee on European legislation, since 1976.

## STAFFORDSHIRE, South

Electorate 73,038	% vote
Cornack, P (Con)	32,764 44.8
Chambers, J (Lab)	13,004 17.8
Cartwright, M J (Lab)	9,568 13.1
Con majority	19,760 27.0
Total vote 55,336 Turnout 75.8%	

1979: Total votes 53,245 (79.0%) - C 32,153 (60.4%), Lab 14,720 (27.6%), L 5,460 (10.3%), NF 912 (1.7%), C maj 17,433 (32.8%), Swing 8.2% to C.

Mr Patrick Cornack, writer, company director, consultant and former teacher, represented Staffordshire South-West, February 1974-83, represented Cannock, 1970-74; contested Grimsby, 1966; Bolton, 1964. B May 18, 1939; ed St. Edmund's, Leamington Spa, Schools, Grimsby and Hull University, Member of Select Committee on Education, Science and Arts since 1979. Joint chairman, all-party heritage group and chairman, Conservative Arts and Heritage Committee since 1979; Chairman, Council for Independent Education since 1980; member, Historic Buildings Council since 1979; director, Historic House Hotels Ltd, Consultant, Patrick Cornack and Partners, Chairman, all-party committee for Soviet Jews, 1971-75; former member, select committee on anti-discrimination, Chairman, all-party committee for widows and single parents since 1974; Member, Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and Lord Chancellor's Committee on Public Records; Fellow, Royal Society of Antiquaries, since 1977; IOU.

## STAFFORDSHIRE SOUTH

Electorate 63,324	% vote
Lightbown, D (Con)	24,556 38.8
Crawley, Mrs C M (Lab)	13,658 21.6
Lynch, M (SDP/All)	10,220 16.1
Con majority	10,896 17.1
Total vote 48,434 Turnout 76.5%	

Mr David Lightbown, engineering director, West Midlands Plc. B Nov 30 1932; Lichfield District Council, Staffordshire County Council.

## STALYBRIDGE &amp; HYDE

Electorate 67,916	% vote
Pendry, T (Lab)	21,798 32.1
Silverster, B (Con)	17,436 25.7
Hughes, J (Lab)	8,339 12.3
Nylan, B (NF)	294 0.4
Lab majority	4,362 6.4
Total vote 47,867 Turnout 70.3%	

May, 1979: Total votes 43,901 (72.1%) - Lab 26,580 (60.5%), C 13,145 (29.9%), L 3,686 (8.4%), NF 490 (1.1%), Lab & Lab Coop maj 13,435 (30.6%), Swing 5.9%.

Mr Tom Pendry, an Opposition spokesman on overseas development since 1981; a spokesman on Northern Ireland, 1979-81; regional affairs since 1982. Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office, 1979-79; Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Government whip), 1974-77. Opposition whip, 1971-74. Former member, Public Expenditure Committee, 1974-75. Full-time official, NUPE, 1960-70. Elected in 1970. B June 24, ed St. John's, Reading, and St. John's, Oxford, Member, Piddington Borough Council, 1962-65. Member, Consultative Assembly, Council of Europe, 1973-76. Sponsored by NUPE.

## STAMFORD &amp; SPALDING

Electorate 63,955	% vote
Lewis, Sir K (Con)	27,723 43.3
Lee, P (SDP/All)	15,972 24.9
Mullender, Ms A (Lab)	5,354 8.4
Con majority	11,756 24.0
Total vote 49,054 Turnout 74.4%	

Sir Kenneth Lewis was MP for Rutland and Stamford, 1957-83; contested Ashton-under-Lyne 1951 and Newton 1965 and 1980. Member, Commons Committee of Procedure (Finance) Committee 1981-83. Member, Estimates Committee, 1982-86. B Jul 1 1916; ed Jarrold Central School and Edinburgh University. Former chairman, Conservative parliamentary Employment Committee, 1974-75. Member, Middlesex County Council, 1947-50. Chairman, Business and Holiday Travel Ltd; member of Lloyd's, Member, Institute of Travel and Tourism and Institute of Marketing, Deputy Lieutenant for Rutland since 1973.

## STEVENAGE

Electorate 67,706	% vote
Wood, T (Con)	20,787 30.6
Stonham, B R M (SDP/All)	19,032 28.1
Reeves, Mrs S (Lab)	12,673 18.7
Bowmaker, D R (BNP)	236 0.4
Con majority	1,755 2.6
Total vote 52,728 Turnout 77.9%	

Mr Timothy Wood, a senior project manager with an international computer firm, B 1940; ed Manchester University, Member, Bracknell District Council since 1975. School governor, Chairman, Wokingham Conservative Association, Vice-chairman, Valley Euro-constituency, Bow Group Member, National Association of Conservative Graduates, 1970-79. Former board member, Bracknell Development Corporation.

## STOCKPORT

Electorate 58,908	% vote
Favell, A (Con)	18,517 31.4
Ward, P R (Lab)	12,731 21.6
Ward, P R (Lab)	12,731 21.6
Shipley, M (Con)	369 0.6
Walker, K (Nat)	194 0.3
Con majority	5,786 10.0
Total vote 43,940 Turnout 74.6%	

Mr Anthony Favell, solicitor, contested Bolton, 1979. B May 29 1939; ed St. Bees, Cumbria, and Keele University.

## STOCKTON NORTH

Electorate 72,777	% vote
Cox, F (Lab)	18,339 25.1
Davies, H (Con)	16,469 22.6
Rodgers, W (SDP/All)	14,630 20.0
Lab majority	1,870 2.6
Total vote 49,438 Turnout 70.4%	

Mr Frank Cook, construction engineer, B Nov 3, 1932; ed Corby School, Sunderland, De La Salle, Manchester, Institute of Education, Leeds. Sponsored by AUEW (TASS).

## STOCKTON SOUTH

Electorate 73,790	% vote
Wrigglesworth, I (SDP/All)	19,550 26.4
Flanagan, T (Con)	19,448 26.3
Griffiths, F (Lab)	13,998 18.9
Fenn, D (Ind)	205 0.3
SDP/All majority	102 0.2
Total vote 53,201 Turnout 72.1%	

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth was Labour MP for Teesdale, Thornaby, from February, 1974 until March, 1981 when he joined the SDP and became spokesman on home affairs. Official opposition spokesman on the Civil Service, 1979-80. Founder member, Committee for Social Democracy and the SDP. PPS to Mr Roy Jenkins, Home Secretary, Nov 1974-76. Vice-chairman, Anglo-Hong Kong Parliamentary Group, and divisional director of Smiths Industries Ltd. Member, General Advisory Council of IBA, 1977-8. B Dec 1939; ed Stockton Grammar School, Stockton, Billingham Technical College, and College of St Mark and St John, London. Was a public affairs manager, National Girobank.

## STOKE-ON-TRENT CENTRAL

Electorate 66,934	% vote
Fisher, M (Lab)	21,194 31.5
Mans, K (Con)	12,944 19.3
Freeman, Ms V (SDP/All)	9,458 14.1
Cook, C S (Loony Socy)	504 0.8
Lab majority	8,250 12.3
Total vote 44,100 Turnout 65.9%	

Mr Mark Fisher, former film producer and writer, now principal of an education centre, B Oct 1944; ed Eton and Cambridge, Cambridge, Leek, 1979. Member, Staffordshire County Council, since 1981; chairman, library committee, NUT and Socialist Educational Association, since 1977-78.

## STOKE-ON-TRENT NORTH

Electorate 75,251	% vote
Forrester, J (Lab)	24,721 32.8
Ibb, R (Con)	16,518 21.9
Bevitt, T (SDP/All)	12,186 16.2
Lab majority	8,203 10.9
Total vote 53,425 Turnout 71.0%	

Mr John Forrester, teacher, was elected in 1966. B June 17, 1924; ed Eastwood Council School, City School of Commerce, Stoke-on-Trent, and All Saints Training College, Member, Speaker's panel of chairman, Member, Stoke-on-Trent city and district councils, since 1970. Secretary, constituency Labour Party, 1961; member, executive committee, Stoke-on-Trent City Labour Party, 1958, NUT.

## STOKE-ON-TRENT SOUTH

Electorate 70,600	% vote
Walley, J (Lab)	23,611 33.4
Maxwell, P (Con)	16,506 23.4
Walley, W (Lab)	9,050 12.8
Lab majority	7,105 10.1
Total vote 49,167 Turnout 69.6%	

Mr Jack Ashley, journalist and broadcaster, is chairman of the all-party Lords and Commons disability group. Member of the Labour Party since 1974. Former member, Public Expenditure Committee, 1974-75. Full-time official, NUPE, 1960-70. Elected in 1970. B June 24, ed St. John's, Reading, and St. John's, Oxford, Member, Piddington Borough Council, 1962-65. Member, Consultative Assembly, Council of Europe, 1973-76. Sponsored by NUPE.

## STRAITFORD-ON-AVON

Electorate 76,449	% vote
Howarth, A T (Con)	34,041 44.5
Taylor, W B (Lab)	16,124 21.1
Hooly, F O (Lab)	5,731 7.5
Con majority	17,917 23.5
Total vote 55,896 Turnout 72.9%	

Mr Alan Howarth, merchant banker, B June 11, 1944; ed Rugby School and King's College, Cambridge. Formerly head of chairman's office at Conservative central office and personal assistant to both Mr William Whitelaw and Lord Thorngrove during their terms as party chairman; director of Conservative research department, 1979-81 and director, 1980-81. Local school governor and member, executive committee of a conservation society.

## STREATHAM

Electorate 60,032	% vote
Shelton, W J M (Con)	18,264 30.4
Long, Mrs M (Lab)	12,362 20.6
Bilpin, P (Lab)	8,321 13.9
Handy, K (Ind)	211 0.4
Con majority	5,902 10.0
Total vote 59,268 Turnout 65.4%	

Mr William Shelton was appointed an Under Secretary of State for Education and Science in 1981. Elected for Streatham in February 1974; MP for Clapham, 1970-74. Former chairman of advertising agency, B Oct 30 1929; ed Radley College, Worcester College, Oxford, Tutor University, Mass, and Texas University, Member of Lloyd's, GLC councillor, Wandsworth, 1967-70; chief whip, Inner London Education Authority, 1968-70. PPS to Mrs Thatcher when Leader of the Opposition, 1975-79. Vice-chairman, Conservative education committee and foreign affairs committee, 1979-81.

## STRETTON

Electorate 57,448	% vote
Lloyd, A J (Lab)	18,028 31.4
Sweeney, W (Con)	13,686 23.8
Wicks, D (Lab)	8,141 14.2
Lab majority	336 0.6
Total vote 40,191 Turnout 70.0%	

Mr Anthony Lloyd is a university lecturer, B Feb 25 1950; ed Nottingham University and Manchester Business School, Member, Trafford District Council since 1979. AUI.

## STROUD

Electorate 77,528	% vote
Kershaw, Sir A (Con)	30,896 39.8
Fallon, G (Lab)	19,182 24.7
Parsons, D R (Lab)	10,141 13.0
Con majority	11,714 15.1
Total vote 60,219 Turnout 77.7%	

Sir Anthony Kershaw, a company director, has been chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs since 1979; was Under-Secretary of State, 1973-74; Under-Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 1970-73; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Public Building and Works, 1970-73. Elected in 1955; contested Gloucester, 1950 and 1951. Barrister, B Dec 14, 1915; ed Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Member, Defence and External Affairs Sub-committee of former Public Expenditure Committee; joint secretary, Conservative defence committee, 1964-67. PPS to Mr Heath until 1970. Member, Westminster City Council, 1946-50. Vice-chairman, British Council, since 1975. Adviser to British American Tobacco Co Ltd and to Association of British Machine Tools Ltd.

## SUFFOLK CENTRAL

Electorate 75,641	% vote
Lord, M (Con)	30,096 39.8
Baldwin, N (Lab)	15,365 20.3
Sierakowski, Mrs M (Lab)	10,828 14.3
Con majority	14,731 19.5
Total vote 56,289 Turnout 74.4%	

No biography available.

## SUFFOLK COASTAL

Electorate 71,521	% vote
Gummer, J S (Con)	31,240 43.7
Hosley, D (Lab)	15,618 21.8
Ballantyne, D (Lab)	6,780 9.5
Con majority	15,622



RSLEY	
corate 71,987	% vote
s. T (Lab)	21,675 40.3
idle, S (Con)	17,536 32.6
oeer, J F	
DP(All)	14,545 27.1
b majority	4,139 7.7
l vote 53,756 Turnout 74.7%	

erence Lewis is deputy leader  
olton Borough Council; edu-  
n chairman. A personnel

Voting	
Conservative 75,772	% vote
Labour (T/Con)	32,807 60.9
Liberal (L/All)	17,354 32.6
Liberal, P.A. (Lab)	3,158 5.9
Liberal, Field, M. (NF)	292 0.5
Liberal, S. (BNP)	103 0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,235 28.3</b>
Conservative majority	vote 53,914 Turnout 71.2%
Total votes 54,524 (73.3%) -	
Conservative (61.2%)	L 13,244 (24.1%)
Liberal (13.0%); NF 893 (1.6%);	
Liberal (38.7%)	Swing 3.6%.

John Higgins, an economist, was a member of the Select Committee

**Treasury and Civil Service 1979-81, Chairman Select Committee on Finance (Finance) 1981-82, Union spokesman on trade, 1976, and a spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs during 1976-77. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1972-74, and Minister of Finance, 1970-72. Elected B Jan 18, 1928, ed Allyn's and Dutchess Gonville and**

	% vote
22,710	39.0

Mr. B (Lab)	21,379	36.7
Mr. M	14,208	24.4
P/All)	1,331	2.3
majority	58,297	Turnout 75.5%

ate 70,083		vote
ney, R.W.		
	37,221	54.2
(S) (SDP/All)	14,024	27.9
C (Lab)	8,636	17.2
M (Majority)	327	0.7
vote 50,208	13,197	26.3
Turnout 71.7%		

Raymond Whitney, company and export consultant, elected at the by-election in 1978. Former member diploma service, he resigned from the Information Department, and Commonwealth Office. January, 1978. Member. Public

ate 65,934	% vote
Sir W (Con)	26,559 56.5
ch. I	
(P/All)	11,748 25.0
mith W (Lab)	8,743 18.6
majority	14,811 31.5
ote 47,050 Turnout	71.4%

**alter Clegg**, Lord  
Comptroller for the Treasury (whip)  
1972-73; Vice-Chamberlain of the  
Household (whip) 1972-73;  
Comptroller of the Household  
1973-74. Partner in firm of  
Messrs. Represented North Fylde,  
Lancs. contested Inc. 1959, B.  
1968. 1970; at Arnold School,  
Bury, Lancs. 1970-71. Member,  
Manchester University. Men-  
bership Lancashire County Council,  
1971-72.  
1. Opposition whip, March to  
June 1974. Member, executive,  
Lancashire County Council, 1975-76,  
treasurer 1976-77. Member, Committee of  
the Council, 1977-78. Member,  
Lancashire County Council, 1978-79.  
Chairman, all-party solicitors' group,  
1979-80.

<b>FOREST</b>	
date 68,298	% vote
r. J. E (Con)	24,809 48.4
or. A. B (Lab)	16,632 32.4
er. R. L (All)	9,850 19.2
majority	8,177 15.9
ote 51,291	Turnout 75.1%

L	% vote
66,102	
n, J D	
26,608	50.5
M D (Con)	23,202 44.0
L P J (Lab)	2,928 5.6
majority	3,406 6.5
52,738 Turnout	79.8%

contested Yeovil, 1979. B  
1941; ed Bedford School,  
long University. Qualified  
interpreter. Joined Foreign  
1972; First Secretary to the  
Mission to the United  
in Geneva, 1974-76.  
(FASS).

le 78,311	% vote
C (Con)	24,309 41.3
W (Lab)	20,662 35.1
(SDP/All)	13,523 23.0
J (Ind)	204 0.4
TG (BNP)	148 0.3
	<hr/> 3,647 6.2

58,846 Turnout 75.1%  
Total votes 56,698 (77.7%) -  
703 (44.7%) C 25,453  
L 6,752 (11.3%); Other 569  
NF 231 (0.4%). Lab maj  
%. Swing 2.1% to C.



**CLACKMANNAN**  
Electorale 47.647:

Pollock, A (Con)	16,944	39.2
Stuart, H (SNP)	15,231	35.2
Harrnett, M (L/All)	7,901	18.3
McDaid, J (Lab)	3,139	7.3
Con majority	1,713	4.0
Turnout	43,215	71.1%

Otherwell North	
Constituency	56,512
Labour (J (Lab))	24,483 57.8
Conservative (R (Con))	6,589 15.6
Liberal (G (L/All))	5,970 14.1
SNP (SNP)	5,333 12.6
Labour majority	17,894 42.2

**James Hamilton, a member of Select Committee on Selections**  
**Vice-Chamberlain of the**  
**Household 1974-78, Comptroller**  
**1978-79, Lord Commissioner of the**  
**Treasury (Government whip), 1974-**  
**former chairman, PLP trade union**  
**group, Assistant Government whip,**  
**1979-70; Opposition whip, 1970-74,**  
**for Bothwell, 1964-83. B Mar**

<b>OTTERWELL South</b>		
atorate 52,183		% vote
ay, J (Lab)	19,183	51.5
aker, P (Con)	7,590	20.4
ley, B (SDP/All)	6,754	18.1
ight, J (SNP)	3,743	10.0
<hr/>		
Lab majority	11,593	31.1
al vote 37,270	Turnout 71.4%	

Jeremy Bray, a member of Select Committee on Treasury and Civil Service since 1979 being chairman of its sub-committee, represented

1962-63; Minister of Agriculture, 1963-67; Minister of Education, 1967-68; Minister of Health, 1968-69; Minister of Labour, 1969-70; Minister of Transport, 1970-71; Minister of Trade, 1971-72; Minister of Industry, 1972-73; Minister of Science, 1973-74; Minister of Finance, 1974-75; Minister of Energy, 1975-76; Minister of Environment, 1976-77; Minister of Housing, 1977-78; Minister of Social Services, 1978-79; Minister of Community Development, 1979-80; Minister of Culture, 1980-81; Minister of Tourism, 1981-82; Minister of Information, 1982-83; Minister of Communications, 1983-84; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 1984-85; Minister of Transport, 1985-86; Minister of Industry, 1986-87; Minister of Science, 1987-88; Minister of Technology, 1988-89; Minister of Education, 1989-90; Minister of Health, 1990-91; Minister of Labour, 1991-92; Minister of Trade, 1992-93; Minister of Industry, 1993-94; Minister of Science, 1994-95; Minister of Finance, 1995-96; Minister of Energy, 1996-97; Minister of Environment, 1997-98; Minister of Housing, 1998-99; Minister of Social Services, 1999-2000; Minister of Community Development, 2000-01; Minister of Culture, 2001-02; Minister of Tourism, 2002-03; Minister of Information, 2003-04; Minister of Communications, 2004-05; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2005-06; Minister of Transport, 2006-07; Minister of Industry, 2007-08; Minister of Science, 2008-09; Minister of Technology, 2009-10; Minister of Education, 2010-11; Minister of Health, 2011-12; Minister of Labour, 2012-13; Minister of Trade, 2013-14; Minister of Industry, 2014-15; Minister of Science, 2015-16; Minister of Finance, 2016-17; Minister of Energy, 2017-18; Minister of Environment, 2018-19; Minister of Housing, 2019-20; Minister of Social Services, 2020-21; Minister of Community Development, 2021-22; Minister of Culture, 2022-23; Minister of Tourism, 2023-24; Minister of Information, 2024-25; Minister of Communications, 2025-26; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2026-27; Minister of Transport, 2027-28; Minister of Industry, 2028-29; Minister of Science, 2029-30; Minister of Technology, 2030-31; Minister of Education, 2031-32; Minister of Health, 2032-33; Minister of Labour, 2033-34; Minister of Trade, 2034-35; Minister of Industry, 2035-36; Minister of Science, 2036-37; Minister of Finance, 2037-38; Minister of Energy, 2038-39; Minister of Environment, 2039-40; Minister of Housing, 2040-41; Minister of Social Services, 2041-42; Minister of Community Development, 2042-43; Minister of Culture, 2043-44; Minister of Tourism, 2044-45; Minister of Information, 2045-46; Minister of Communications, 2046-47; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2047-48; Minister of Transport, 2048-49; Minister of Industry, 2049-50; Minister of Science, 2050-51; Minister of Technology, 2051-52; Minister of Education, 2052-53; Minister of Health, 2053-54; Minister of Labour, 2054-55; Minister of Trade, 2055-56; Minister of Industry, 2056-57; Minister of Science, 2057-58; Minister of Finance, 2058-59; Minister of Energy, 2059-60; Minister of Environment, 2060-61; Minister of Housing, 2061-62; Minister of Social Services, 2062-63; Minister of Community Development, 2063-64; Minister of Culture, 2064-65; Minister of Tourism, 2065-66; Minister of Information, 2066-67; Minister of Communications, 2067-68; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2068-69; Minister of Transport, 2069-70; Minister of Industry, 2070-71; Minister of Science, 2071-72; Minister of Technology, 2072-73; Minister of Education, 2073-74; Minister of Health, 2074-75; Minister of Labour, 2075-76; Minister of Trade, 2076-77; Minister of Industry, 2077-78; Minister of Science, 2078-79; Minister of Finance, 2079-80; Minister of Energy, 2080-81; Minister of Environment, 2081-82; Minister of Housing, 2082-83; Minister of Social Services, 2083-84; Minister of Community Development, 2084-85; Minister of Culture, 2085-86; Minister of Tourism, 2086-87; Minister of Information, 2087-88; Minister of Communications, 2088-89; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2089-90; Minister of Transport, 2090-91; Minister of Industry, 2091-92; Minister of Science, 2092-93; Minister of Technology, 2093-94; Minister of Education, 2094-95; Minister of Health, 2095-96; Minister of Labour, 2096-97; Minister of Trade, 2097-98; Minister of Industry, 2098-99; Minister of Science, 2099-00; Minister of Finance, 2100-01; Minister of Energy, 2101-02; Minister of Environment, 2102-03; Minister of Housing, 2103-04; Minister of Social Services, 2104-05; Minister of Community Development, 2105-06; Minister of Culture, 2106-07; Minister of Tourism, 2107-08; Minister of Information, 2108-09; Minister of Communications, 2109-10; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2110-11; Minister of Transport, 2111-12; Minister of Industry, 2112-13; Minister of Science, 2113-14; Minister of Technology, 2114-15; Minister of Education, 2115-16; Minister of Health, 2116-17; Minister of Labour, 2117-18; Minister of Trade, 2118-19; Minister of Industry, 2119-20; Minister of Science, 2120-21; Minister of Finance, 2121-22; Minister of Energy, 2122-23; Minister of Environment, 2123-24; Minister of Housing, 2124-25; Minister of Social Services, 2125-26; Minister of Community Development, 2126-27; Minister of Culture, 2127-28; Minister of Tourism, 2128-29; Minister of Information, 2129-30; Minister of Communications, 2130-31; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2131-32; Minister of Transport, 2132-33; Minister of Industry, 2133-34; Minister of Science, 2134-35; Minister of Technology, 2135-36; Minister of Education, 2136-37; Minister of Health, 2137-38; Minister of Labour, 2138-39; Minister of Trade, 2139-40; Minister of Industry, 2140-41; Minister of Science, 2141-42; Minister of Finance, 2142-43; Minister of Energy, 2143-44; Minister of Environment, 2144-45; Minister of Housing, 2145-46; Minister of Social Services, 2146-47; Minister of Community Development, 2147-48; Minister of Culture, 2148-49; Minister of Tourism, 2149-50; Minister of Information, 2150-51; Minister of Communications, 2151-52; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2152-53; Minister of Transport, 2153-54; Minister of Industry, 2154-55; Minister of Science, 2155-56; Minister of Technology, 2156-57; Minister of Education, 2157-58; Minister of Health, 2158-59; Minister of Labour, 2159-60; Minister of Trade, 2160-61; Minister of Industry, 2161-62; Minister of Science, 2162-63; Minister of Finance, 2163-64; Minister of Energy, 2164-65; Minister of Environment, 2165-66; Minister of Housing, 2166-67; Minister of Social Services, 2167-68; Minister of Community Development, 2168-69; Minister of Culture, 2169-70; Minister of Tourism, 2170-71; Minister of Information, 2171-72; Minister of Communications, 2172-73; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2173-74; Minister of Transport, 2174-75; Minister of Industry, 2175-76; Minister of Science, 2176-77; Minister of Technology, 2177-78; Minister of Education, 2178-79; Minister of Health, 2179-80; Minister of Labour, 2180-81; Minister of Trade, 2181-82; Minister of Industry, 2182-83; Minister of Science, 2183-84; Minister of Finance, 2184-85; Minister of Energy, 2185-86; Minister of Environment, 2186-87; Minister of Housing, 2187-88; Minister of Social Services, 2188-89; Minister of Community Development, 2189-90; Minister of Culture, 2190-91; Minister of Tourism, 2191-92; Minister of Information, 2192-93; Minister of Communications, 2193-94; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2194-95; Minister of Transport, 2195-96; Minister of Industry, 2196-97; Minister of Science, 2197-98; Minister of Technology, 2198-99; Minister of Education, 2199-00; Minister of Health, 2200-01; Minister of Labour, 2201-02; Minister of Trade, 2202-03; Minister of Industry, 2203-04; Minister of Science, 2204-05; Minister of Finance, 2205-06; Minister of Energy, 2206-07; Minister of Environment, 2207-08; Minister of Housing, 2208-09; Minister of Social Services, 2209-10; Minister of Community Development, 2210-11; Minister of Culture, 2211-12; Minister of Tourism, 2212-13; Minister of Information, 2213-14; Minister of Communications, 2214-15; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2215-16; Minister of Transport, 2216-17; Minister of Industry, 2217-18; Minister of Science, 2218-19; Minister of Technology, 2219-20; Minister of Education, 2220-21; Minister of Health, 2221-22; Minister of Labour, 2222-23; Minister of Trade, 2223-24; Minister of Industry, 2224-25; Minister of Science, 2225-26; Minister of Finance, 2226-27; Minister of Energy, 2227-28; Minister of Environment, 2228-29; Minister of Housing, 2229-30; Minister of Social Services, 2230-31; Minister of Community Development, 2231-32; Minister of Culture, 2232-33; Minister of Tourism, 2233-34; Minister of Information, 2234-35; Minister of Communications, 2235-36; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2236-37; Minister of Transport, 2237-38; Minister of Industry, 2238-39; Minister of Science, 2239-40; Minister of Technology, 2240-41; Minister of Education, 2241-42; Minister of Health, 2242-43; Minister of Labour, 2243-44; Minister of Trade, 2244-45; Minister of Industry, 2245-46; Minister of Science, 2246-47; Minister of Finance, 2247-48; Minister of Energy, 2248-49; Minister of Environment, 2249-50; Minister of Housing, 2250-51; Minister of Social Services, 2251-52; Minister of Community Development, 2252-53; Minister of Culture, 2253-54; Minister of Tourism, 2254-55; Minister of Information, 2255-56; Minister of Communications, 2256-57; Minister of Nationalized Industries, 2257-58; Minister of Transport, 2258-59; Minister of Industry, 2259-60; Minister of Science, 2260-61; Minister of Technology, 2261-62; Minister of Education, 2262-63; Minister of Health, 2263-64; Minister of Labour, 2264-65; Minister of Trade, 2265-66; Minister of Industry, 2266-67; Minister of Science, 2267-68; Minister of Finance, 2268-69; Minister of Energy, 2269-70; Minister of Environment, 2270-71; Minister of Housing, 2271-72; Minister of Social Services, 2272-73; Minister of Community Development, 2273-74; Minister of Culture, 2274-75; Minister of Tourism, 2275

**KNEY and SHETLAND**

	torate	% vote
place, J (L/All)	9,374	45.9

Mr. Mrs W (SNP)	3,147	15.4
Mr. Miss R (Lab)	2,665	13.1
Mr. All majority	4,150	20.3
Mr. vote 20,410 Turnout 67.8%		
<p>Mr. Total votes 19,410 (67.2%) -          Mr. 9,950 (56.4%); C 4,140 (21.3%);          Mr. 3,385 (17.4%); SNP 935 (4.8%).</p>		

James Wallace, advocate, con-  
d Dumfries, 1979, Euro candi-  
for South Scotland, June, 1979.  
g 25 1954; ed Annan Academy,  
f-freshire, Downing College  
Edinburgh University, Mem-  
Cambridge University Liberal  
chairman, Edinburgh Univer-  
Liberal Club, 1976-77. Member,  
ish Liberal Party National  
utive since 1976; vice chairman

W. H. (SNP)	2,783	8.0
pend. B (Con)	7,425	21.4
DP/All)	8,195	23.7
artin, Miss A	15,782	45.6
ms. A (Lab)		
orate 50,464		

	439	1.3
no majority	7,587	21.9
vote 34,624 Turnout 68.6%		

Allen Adams gained Paisley for SNP in 1979. Communist. B Feb 1946; ed Carmichael High School, Paisley, and Kerr Technical College, Paisley. Vice-chairman, Strathclyde Services Council for 10 years.

LEY South		
orate \$2,031		
man, N (Lab)	15,633	41.4
man, Mrs E		
All)	9,104	24.1
J (Con)	7,819	20.7
ell, J (SNP)	4,918	13.0
r, D (Eco)	271	0.7
r majority	6,529	17.3

**Norman Buchan** has been chief  
position spokesman on agricul-  
fisheries and food since 1981;  
chief spokesman on social service  
1980-81. Minister of State for  
culture, Fisheries and Food,  
1974-77 (resigned).  
position spokesman on agricul-  
1973-74, and on Scottish aff-  
1970-73. Under Secretary

Renfrewshire, 1964-83. Teacher, Oct 27 1922; ed Kirkwall Mar School and Glasgow Univ. Member Public Nts Committee, 1975. Chair-PLP Scottish group. Member of Poetry Societies since 1950. Sponsored by TGWU.

rate 61,478	% vote
airn, N (Con)	17,888 40.2
ford, D (SNP)	11,155 25.1
i. B (L/All)	10,997 24.7
. A J (Lab)	4,414 9.9
majority	6,733 15.2
vote 44,454 Turnout 72.3	

shire, Oct 1974-83; contested  
burgh, Central, 1964 and 1966.  
company director, advoca-  
author, painter and poet. Ser-  
Edinburgh Festival Com-  
Former member, Joint Select  
tee on Statutory Instru-  
Member, Council of World  
ation Crisis, 1968-70. B Dec  
33; ed Loretto and Edinburgh  
sity Member, Select Com-

1



## ROSS, CROMARTY AND SKYE

Electors 48,401 % vote  
Kennedy, C (SDP/All) 13,538 28.5  
Graham, J (Lab) 11,832 24.6  
Elder, M (Lab) 4,901 10.4  
Matheson, Miss K (SNP) 4,863 10.3  
SDP/All majority 1,704 4.9  
Total vote 35,116 Turnout 72.6%

Mr Charles Kennedy is on a Fulbright scholarship teaching speech communication and British politics in Indiana University. B. 1959 in Inverness, Lochaber High School, Fort William, and Glasgow University (president of the union). Following graduation worked in radio news reporting and broadcasting with BBC Highland in Inverness.

## ROXBURGH &amp; BERWICKSHIRE

Electors 41,702 % vote  
Kirkwood, A (Lab) 15,520 30.3  
Nixon, I (Lab) 12,324 25.6  
Briggs, D (Lab) 2,336 4.8  
Shirley, R (SNP) 852 1.7  
Lab majority 3,396 10.7  
Total vote 31,622 Turnout 75.8%

## No biography available.

## STIRLING

Electors 56,302 % vote  
Forsyth, M (Con) 17,039 40.0  
Connelly, M (Lab) 11,906 27.9  
Finnie, R (Lab) 10,174 23.9  
Houston, W (SNP) 3,488 8.2

## Con majority 3,133 12.1

## Total vote 42,607 Turnout 75.7%

## Mr Michael Forsyth, public relations consultant, has been a Westminster City Councillor since 1978. B. 1954; ed Arbroath High School, Dundee; University of Edinburgh. Former national chairman of the Federation of Conservative Societies.

## STRAIKELVIN &amp; BEARDSDEN

Electors 60,900 % vote  
Harris, J (Lab) 17,501 28.7  
Waddell, R (Lab) 13,801 22.7  
Ingram, A (Lab) 12,308 20.4  
Baird, M (SNP) 4,408 7.4  
Con majority 3,700 7.7  
Total vote 48,018 Turnout 79.4%

## TAYSIDE NORTH

Electors 51,972 % vote  
Walker, W (Con) 14,269 27.5  
Morgan, A (SNP) 9,170 17.5  
Stevie, D (Lab) 8,207 15.6  
W.N. (Lab) 2,037 3.9  
Con majority 10,099 26.8  
Total vote 37,751 Turnout 72.6%

## Mr William Walker, member, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs, since 1979, and of Select Committee on Parliamentary Administration, since 1979. Joint vice-chairman, Conservative backbench European Affairs committee, since 1982; joint secretary, aviation committee, Managing director of his own management, marketing and design consultancy company. Gained seat for Conservatives from SNP, contested Dundee East, October 1974. B. Feb 20, 1929; ed Logie and Blackness Schools, Dundee; Dundee College, Dundee; College of Arts, Dundee; and College of Distilleries Trades, London.

## TWEEDDALE, ETTERICK &amp; LAUDERDALE

Electors 37,075 % vote  
Steele, D (Lab) 16,688 45.0  
Ballentine, A (Con) 8,329 21.9  
Soren, M (Lab) 2,200 5.8  
MacIntyre, A (SNP) 1,455 3.8  
Lab majority 8,359 29.6  
Total vote 38,852 Turnout 77.8%

## Mr David Steele, was elected leader of the Liberal Party in July 1976, when he also took charge of the party's role on devolution. Former Liberal whip, Member, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs, since 1979. Won Rothburgh, Selkirk and Peebles from the Conservatives at the 1965 by-election; contested the seat, 1968. Liberal spokesman on foreign affairs since 1975. Sponsored the Abortion Act, 1967 and member, Select Committee on Abortion (Amendment) Bill, 1975-76. President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Great Britain, 1966-67. B. Mar 31 1938; ed Prince of Wales School, Nairn; and University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh; and Edinburgh University, Edinburgh; and University of Edinburgh since 1982.

## WESTERN ISLES

Electors 22,852 % vote  
Stewart, D (SNP) 8,272 36.2  
Wilson, B (Lab) 4,560 20.1  
Morrison, M (Con) 1,460 6.4  
McLeod, N (Lab) 876 3.8  
SNP majority 3,712 24.5  
Total vote 15,168 Turnout 66.5%

## 1479: Total votes 15,119 (67.5%)

## SNP 7,941 (52.5%), Lab 4,878 (32.3%), Con 1,600 (10.6%), Lab 770 (4.9%), SNP 3,063 (20.0%)

## Mr Donald Stewart, leader of the Scottish National Party since 1974, won the seat in 1974. Former spokesman on foreign affairs, 1968-70. Head of the Scottish National Party, 1968-70. Member, Council of "Get Britain Out" (of EEC) Campaign, B. Oct 17 1920; ed. Nicolson Institute, Stormway.

## WALES

## ABERAVON

Electors 34,443 % vote  
Cuttis, Mrs S (Lab) 23,745 68.9  
Cuttis, Mrs S (Lab) 8,206 23.8  
Bailey, G (Con) 6,005 16.3  
Phillips, G (PLC) 1,859 4.6  
Lab majority 15,539 38.5  
Total vote 40,415 Turnout 75.6%

## Mr John Morris, QC, who was Secretary of State for Wales 1974-78, returned to back benches in 1981 after a spell as spokesman on Wales and Welsh Affairs, 1978-81. Opposition spokesman on defence, 1968-70; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 1968-69; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Power, 1969-70. Elected in 1959. Barrister, B. Nov 1931; ed University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Gwynedd and Caus College, Cambridge, and the Academy of International Law, The Hague.

## CARDIFF CENTRAL

Electors 53,815 % vote  
Grist, I (Con) 16,090 31.6  
German, M (Lab) 12,638 23.6  
Davies, R (Lab) 9,387 24.2  
Morgan, P (PLC) 704 1.3  
Con majority 3,452 8.9  
Total vote 38,819 Turnout 72.6%

## Mr Ian Grist was elected in February 1974. PPS, Secretary of State for Wales, 1981-82 and member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, since 1981. Information officer, Welsh Conservative Party office 1963-74. Contested Aberavon, 1970. B. Dec 5, 1928; ed Repton and Jesus College, Oxford. Chairman, Conservative Welsh Affairs Committee, since 1977. Vice-chairman, Association of Conservative Clubs since 1978-82.

## CARDIFF NORTH

Electors 53,377 % vote  
Jones, G (Con) 19,433 40.1  
Harris, J (Lab) 12,585 27.1  
Harris, J (Lab) 8,256 20.4  
Harris, J (Lab) 974 2.0  
Con majority 6,848 16.6  
Total vote 41,248 Turnout 77.0%

## Mr Gwyn Jones, insurance broker, Member, Cardiff City Council, 1973-81, 1969-72. B. 1947. Former chairman, South Wales Public Passenger Transport Operators' Parliamentary election agent, Cardiff, South East, Feb and Oct 1974.

## CARDIFF SOUTH AND PENARTH

Electors 59,520 % vote  
Trevellick, D (Con) 17,448 29.3  
Reddick, W (Lab) 8,816 20.9  
Lewis, B (PLC) 673 1.6  
Lab majority 2,376 5.4  
Total vote 42,774 Turnout 71.0%

## Mr Barry Jones has been an Opposition spokesman on employment since 1981. Under Secretary of State for Wales, 1974-79. MP for East Flint, 1970-73; contested Northwich, 1966; Member, Select Committee on Public Accounts, since 1979. Teacher and former regional organizer, NUT. B. June 1938; ed Haverhill Grammar School and Bangor College of Education, Former UK delegate to Council of Europe and WEU. Parliamentary consultant to NUT.

## BLAENAU GWENT

Electors 53,948 % vote  
Foot, M (Lab) 30,113 70.1  
Adams, G (Lab) 6,408 14.9  
Morgan, P (Con) 4,816 11.2  
Morgan, S (PLC) 1,624 3.8  
Lab majority 23,705 55.2  
Total vote 42,961 Turnout 76.8%

## Mr Michael Foot became leader of the Opposition in 1980 when in the election for leadership of the Labour Party he defeated Mr Denis Healey. Deputy Leader, 1976-80. He was Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for Employment, 1974-76. Opposition spokesman on the power and steel industries, 1970-72. Shadow Leader of the House, principally concerned with Common Market legislation, 1971-72. From 1972-74 concerned with EEC only. Unsuccessfully contested Deputy Leadership of PLP in July 1970, and November 1971. MP for Ebbw Vale, 1960-83; MP for Plymouth Devonport, 1945-55, he contested the seat in 1959, and Monmouth, 1955. Journalist and author, former managing director of Tribune. B. July 23, 1913; ed Fort St. George, Swansea; Leighton Park School, Reading and Westminster College, Oxford; president of Union, 1933. Member, Committee of Privileges, Labour Party National Executive, 1947-50, and since 1972.

## BRECON &amp; RADNOR

Electors 47,277 % vote  
Hosson, T (Con) 18,355 48.2  
Morris, D (Lab) 4,471 25.0  
Llwyd, R (Lab) 9,226 24.4  
Meredydd, Ms S (PLC) 648 1.7  
Booth, R (Ind) 278 0.7  
Con majority 8,784 23.2  
Total vote 37,870 Turnout 80.1%

## Mr Tom Hosson, a publishing director, is former chairman of the Bow Group and Crossbow. Elected 1979. Fought Caernarfon, 1959. B. Mar 16, 1933; ed Rhyll Grammar School, Llandudno; and Oxford. Lived in United States and France during business career. Conservative Party Director of Communications 1976-78. Member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, since 1979.

## BRIDGEND

Electors 53,918 % vote  
Hubbard-Miles, P (Con) 15,950 38.4  
Fellows, J (Lab) 14,623 35.2  
Smart, R (Lab) 9,630 22.3  
Bush, K (PLC) 1,212 2.8  
Con majority 1,327 3.2  
Total vote 41,515 Turnout 77.0%

## Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, self-employed businessman, contested Aberavon, Feb 1974. B. May 9 1927; ed Lewis School, Pwllheli, Member, Mid-Glamorgan county and Gwent borough councils for 16 years.

## CAERNARFON

Electors 44,147 % vote  
Wigley, D (Lab) 18,308 52.7  
Jones, D (Con) 7,319 21.1  
Williams, Ms B (Lab) 6,736 19.4  
Griffiths, O (Lab) 2,356 6.8  
PLC majority 10,989 31.7  
Total vote 34,719 Turnout 78.6%

## 1979: Total votes 35,083 (81.5%)

## PLC 17,420 (49.7%), Lab 8,696 (24.5%), Con 6,968 (19.9%), Lab 1,599 (5.7%), PL Cymru Maj 8,724 (24.9%)

## Mr Dafydd Wigley has been president of Plaid Cymru since 1981. Won the seat, February 1974; Contested Merioneth, 1970 Member, All-Party Disabled Group; Sponsor, Disabled Persons Act 1981. Awarded Grumshaw Memorial Award (1982) by Nat Fed of the Blind. An industrial economist; former Chairman of the Laid. 1971-74; chief cost accountant and financial planning manager, Mars Ltd, 1967-71; on finance staff, Ford Motor Company, 1964-67. Served on Merthyr Borough Council, 1972-73. B. Apr 1 1943; ed Caernarfon Grammar School, Rydyr School, Colwyn Bay, and Manchester University. Chairman (unpaid) of Alpha Dyffryn Cyst. ASTMS.

## CAERPHILLY

Electors 63,479 % vote  
Davies, R (Lab) 21,570 45.6  
Wells, C (Con) 10,017 21.2  
Wells, C (Con) 6,414 13.6  
Whittle, L (PLC) 6,414 13.6  
Lab majority 11,553 24.4  
Total vote 47,296 Turnout 74.5%

## Mr Ronald Davies, education officer with Mid-Glamorgan County Council, former union organizer, WEA. B. 1946; ed grammar school and universities of London and Wales. Member, Rhymney Valley District Council since 1969. NUPE sponsored.

## CARDIFF SOUTH WEST

Electors 55,792 % vote  
Harvey, R (Con) 14,575 33.8  
Ellis, R (SDP/All) 13,034 30.2  
Carter, D (Lab) 11,829 27.4  
Schwartz, T (PLC) 3,684 8.6  
Con majority 1,551 3.6  
Total vote 43,112 Turnout 77.3%

## Mr Robert Harvey, journalist, contested Caernarfon in Oct 1974 and Merioneth, 1970. B. Aug 8 1933; ed Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Assistant editor of The Economist, 1968-70. BBC Member, Bow Group's economic, foreign affairs and parliamentary standing committees; Royal Institute of International Affairs, NUI.

## CONVY

Electors 51,569 % vote  
Roberts, W (Con) 16,413 41.7  
Roberts, Rev J (Lab) 12,145 30.8  
Walters, I (Lab) 6,731 17.1  
Iwan, D (PLC) 4,105 10.4  
Con majority 4,268 10.8  
Total vote 39,394 Turnout 76.4%

## Mr W. J. Roberts, an Under-Secretary of State for Wales since 1979, was Opposition spokesman on Wales Affairs, 1974-79. Television executive and journalist. Won the seat for Conservatives in 1970. B. Jul 10 1930; ed Beaumaris County School, Harrow, and University College, Oxford. Formerly Welsh Council, TWW, and a former executive of Harlech Television. Joint secretary, Conservative Broadcasting Committee, 1974-79.

## CYNON VALLEY

Electors 50,384 % vote  
Evans, I (Lab) 20,668 56.0  
Aubel, F (SDP/All) 7,394 20.6  
Arbuthnot, J (Con) 5,340 14.2  
Jarnan, Mrs P (PLC) 3,421 9.3  
Lab majority 13,074 35.4  
Total vote 36,923 Turnout 73.4%

## Mr Iwan Evans, a member of the Select Committee on Welsh Affairs 1981-82. An Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs since 1982. MP for Aberdare, Feb 1974-83. Contested the House of Commons, 1968-70, as an Independent. B. 1924. Elected MP for Birmingham, Yardley, 1964-70. B. Jul 1927; ed Llanelli Grammar School and Swansea University College. Director, International Defence and Aid Fund, 1970-74. Hon Secretary, Welsh Group of Labour MPs, 1974 and since 1977. PLP Foreign Affairs Group since 1977. Former chairman, 1980-81.

## Mr James Callaghan was Prime Minister from April 3, 1976, upon election as Leader of the Labour Party in succession to Sir Harold Wilson, to May 1979, and Leader of the Opposition until his resignation in 1980. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, 1974-76. Was chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, 1972-74; employment 1971-72; Home Office matters, 1970-71. Home Secretary, 1967-70. Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1964-67. Chairman of the Labour Party, 1973-74. Member, national executive, 1957-67. Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Labour spokesman on Treasury affairs, 1961-64. Elected for South Wales, 1945 and represented Cardiff, South-East, 1950-83. B. Mar 27 1912; ed Portsmouth Northern elementary and secondary schools.

## CARDIFF WEST

Electors 58,538 % vote  
Terleki, S (Con) 15,472 38.0  
Seligman, D (Lab) 13,698 33.6  
Thomas, J (SDP/All) 10,388 25.5  
Parri, C (PLC) 848 2.1  
Jones, G (Lab) 352 0.9  
Con majority 1,774 4.4  
Total vote 40,758 Turnout 69.6%

## Mr Stefan Terleki, management consultant, B. Oct 29 1927; ed Cardiff College of Food Technology and Commerce. Contested Cardiff South-East, Feb and Oct 1974, and South Wales, 1964-67. Elected for South Wales, 1945 and represented Cardiff, South-East, 1950-83. B. Mar 27 1912; ed Portsmouth Northern elementary and secondary schools.

## CARMARTHEN

Electors 63,468 % vote  
Thomas, R (Lab) 16,459 31.6  
Thomas, N (Con) 15,305 29.4  
Evans, G (PLC) 14,099 27.1  
Caldwell, C (Con) 5,737 11.0  
Kingzett, B (Lab) 3,734 7.0  
Grice, C (BNP) 154 0.3  
Lab majority 1,154 2.2  
Total vote 52,128 Turnout 82.1%

## Dr Roger Thomas, a general practitioner, has held the seat since Nov 1979. Opposition front bench spokesman on Wales. B. Nov 14 1925; ed Ammanford Grammar School and London Hospital Medical College, Member, District Council, since 1977. Member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs since 1979.

## CEREDIGION &amp; PEMROKE

Electors 60,523 % vote  
Howells, G (Lab) 19,677 41.8  
Raw-Rees, T (Con) 14,038 29.8  
Hughes, G (Lab) 6,840 14.5  
Dafis, C (PLC) 6,072 12.9  
Smith, Miss M (Con) 431 0.9  
Lab majority 5,639 12.0  
Total vote 47,058 Turnout 77.8%

## Mr Gerald Howells is leader of the Welsh Liberal Party, MP for Cardiff 1974-83. Liberal spokesman on agriculture and Wales since 1976. Member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, since 1979. Contested Brecon and Radnor, 1970. B. Apr 15 1925; ed Ardwy Grammar School, Cardiff. Cardiganshire County Council, since 1952.

## CLWYD NORTH WEST

Electors 62,503 % vote  
Meyer, S (Lab) 23,283 51.0  
Lewis, J (Lab) 13,294 29.1  
Campbell, I (Lab) 7,433 16.3  
Rhys, Mrs M (PLC) 1,669 3.7  
Con majority 9,989 21.9  
Total vote 45,679 Turnout 73.1%

## Sir Anthony Meyer, former diplomat, represented Flint, West 1970-83; represented Eton and Slough 1964-66. Underwriter at Lloyd's. Chairman of the Franco-British Parliamentary Relations Committee since 1978. Member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, since 1979. Joint vice-chairman of the Conservative backbench European affairs committee. Vice-chairman, Welsh Conservative MPs, PPS to the Secretary of State for Wales, 1970-72, and to Secretary of State for Employment, 1972-74. A trustee of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre, B. Oct 27 1920; ed Eton and New College, Oxford.

## CLWYD SOUTH WEST

Electors 55,792 % vote  
Harvey, R (Con) 14,575 33.8  
Ellis, R (SDP/All) 13,034 30.2  
Carter, D (Lab) 11,829 27.4  
Schwartz, T (PLC) 3,684 8.6  
Con majority 1,551 3.6  
Total vote 43,112 Turnout 77.3%

## Mr Robert Harvey, journalist, contested Caernarfon in Oct 1974 and Merioneth, 1970. B. Aug 8 1933; ed Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Assistant editor of The Economist, 1968-70. BBC Member, Bow Group's economic, foreign affairs and parliamentary standing committees; Royal Institute of International Affairs, NUI.

## CONVY

Electors 51,569 % vote  
Roberts, W (Con) 16,413 41.7  
Roberts, Rev J (Lab) 12,145 30.8  
Walters, I (Lab) 6,731 17.1  
Iwan, D (PLC) 4,105 10.4  
Con majority 4,268 10.8  
Total vote 39,394 Turnout 76.4%

## Mr W. J. Roberts, an Under-Secretary of State for Wales since 1979, was Opposition spokesman on Wales Affairs, 1974-79. Television executive and journalist. Won the seat for Conservatives in 1970. B. Jul 10 1930; ed Beaumaris County School, Harrow, and University College, Oxford. Formerly Welsh Council, TWW, and a former executive of Harlech Television. Joint secretary, Conservative Broadcasting Committee, 1974-79.

## CYNON VALLEY

Electors 50,384 % vote  
Evans, I (Lab) 20,668 56.0  
Aubel, F (SDP/All) 7,394 20.6  
Arbuthnot, J (Con) 5,340 14.2  
Jarnan, Mrs P (PLC) 3,421 9.3  
Lab majority 13,074 35.4  
Total vote 36,923 Turnout 73.4%

## Mr Iwan Evans, a member of the Select Committee on Welsh Affairs 1981-82. An Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs since 1982. MP for Aberdare, Feb 1974-83. Contested the House of Commons, 1968-70, as an Independent. B. 1924. Elected MP for Birmingham, Yardley, 1964-70. B. Jul 1927; ed Llanelli Grammar School and Swansea University College. Director, International Defence and Aid Fund, 1970-74. Hon Secretary, Welsh Group of Labour MPs, 1974 and since 1977. PLP Foreign Affairs Group since 1977. Former chairman, 1980-81.

## CARDIFF SOUTH AND PENARTH

Electors 59,520 % vote  
Trevellick, D (Con) 17,448 29.3  
Reddick, W (Lab) 8,816 20.9  
Lewis, B (PLC) 673 1.6  
Lab majority 2,376 5.4  
Total vote 42,774 Turnout 71.0%

## Mr Barry Jones has been an Opposition spokesman on employment since 1981. Under Secretary of State for Wales, 1974-79. MP for East Flint, 1970-73; contested Northwich, 1966; Member, Select Committee on Public Accounts, since 1979. Teacher and former regional organizer, NUT. B. June 1938; ed Haverhill Grammar School and Bangor College of Education, Former UK delegate to Council of Europe and WEU. Parliamentary consultant to NUT.

## DELYN

Electors 62,483 % vote  
Raffan, K (Con) 20,242 41.6  
Colbert, J (Lab) 14,298 29.4  
Parry, J (Lab) 12,538 25.8  
Harris, D (Lab) 1,538 3.2  
Con majority 5,944 12.2  
Total vote 48,643 Turnout 77.9%

## Mr Keith Raffan, parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Express, contested Delwedd, Feb 1974 and East Aberdare, Oct 1974. B. June 1949; ed Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. National chairman, PEST, 1970-74. Conservative Party representative on national campaign for the home affairs, 1968-70. Member, British Atlantic Group of Young Political Leaders since 1970. NUI.

## GOWER

Electors 56,693 % vote  
Wardell, G (Lab) 16,972 38.0  
Williams, G (Lab) 15,767 35.2  
Jones, G (SDP/All) 10,450 23.4  
Williams, N (PLC) 1,444 3.2  
Lab majority 1,205 2.7  
Total vote 44,633 Turnout 78.7%

## Mr Gareth Wardell, geography lecturer, won Gower by-election September 1982. Member, Welsh Select Committee, B. Nov 29 1944; ed Gwendolyn Grammar School and LSE, NATFHE and APEX.

## ISLWYN

Electors 50,259 % vote  
Kinnock, N (Lab) 23,183 59.3  
SDP/All 8,803 22.5  
Bevan, M (Con) 5,111 14.1  
Richards, A (PLC) 1,574 4.0  
Lab majority 14,380 36.8  
Total vote 39,071 Turnout 77.7%

## Mr Neil Kinnock has been chief Opposition spokesman since election in 1979. He was a trade union tutor with the WEA, represented Bedwery, 1970-83. Elected to Labour Party National Executive Committee, 1978. B. Mar 28 1942; ed Lewis School, Pwllheli, Cardiff, PPS to Secretary of State for Employment, 1974-75. Member, Welsh Group of Labour MPs, since 1977. Former chairman, PLP Welsh group. Former member, Select Committee on European secondary legislation and nationalized industries. Member Tribune Group, member, Editorial Board, Labour Research Dept since 1974; executive member Anti-Apartheid Movement; council member, "Get Britain Out" of EEC Campaign. Sponsored by TGWU.

## LLANELLI

Electors 63,826 % vote  
Davies, D (Lab) 23,200 36.3  
Kinnock, N (Con) 9,601 20.0  
Rees, K (Lab) 9,076 18.9  
Edwards, H (PLC) 5,880 12.2  
Hitchon, R (Con) 371 0.8  
Lab majority 13,605 28.5  
Total vote 48,135 Turnout 75.4%

## Mr David Davies, who in 1983 became chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, was an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament since 1981-83; a spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, 1979-81. Minister of State, 1979-81. Member, Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, since 1979. Elected in 1970. B. Apr 9 1938; ed Carmarthen Grammar School and Pembroke College, Oxford. Lectured at Chicago and Leeds Universities. Member, European Secondary Education Council, 1974-75. Select Committee on Welsh Affairs, 1974-75. Also served on Public Accounts Committee, Select Committee on Corporation Tax and Joint Select Committee on Delegated Legislation.

## MEIRIONYDD NANT CONWY

Electors 30,459 % vote  
Thomas, D (PLC) 9,709 39.2  
Lloyd, D (Con) 7,066 28.5  
SDP/All 4,254 17.2  
Wigley, G (Lab) 3,735 15.1  
PLC majority 2,643 10.7  
Total vote 24,764 Turnout 81.3%

## Mr Dafydd Thomas, adult education tutor, broadcaster and writer, won Merioneth, Feb 1974; contested Conwy, 1970. B. Oct 18 1946; ed University of Wales, North Wales. Became Plaid Cymru parliamentary spokesman on social, educational and cultural policy in 1975; party spokesman on agricultural and rural development, 1974-75. Vice-President, PL Cymru, 1979-81. Honorary secretary, all-party mental health group. Mind, Institute for Workers Control and Shelter. Member on selected Committee Education Science and the Arts, since 1979. TGWU.

## MERTHYR TYDFIL &amp; RHYMEY

Electors 39,486 % vote  
Rowlands, E (Lab) 29,053 67.4  
Owen, P (Lab) 5,249 13.3  
Blauten, R (Lab) 5,449 12.6  
Howells, G (PLC) 2,058 4.8  
Gould, T (WRP) 256 0.6  
Lab majority 22,730 57.7  
Total vote 43,139 Turnout 72.5%

## Mr Edward Rowlands an Opposition spokesman on energy since 1980; an Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, 1979-80. Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, 1979-80. Under Secretary of State, 1975-76. Under Secretary of State, Welsh Office, 1974-75. Represented Merthyr Tydfil, 1972-83; MP for Cardiff North, 1966-70. Under Secretary of State, Welsh Office, 1969-70. Former lecturer, Welsh College of Advanced Technology, B. Jan 23 1940; ed Rhonda Grammar School, Wirral Grammar School, and King's College, London, ASTMS.

## MONMOUTH

Electors 56,112 % vote  
Williams, S (Lab) 21,746 49.2  
Lindley, C (SDP/All) 12,403 28.0  
Short, C (Lab) 9,593 21.7  
Williams, G (PLC) 493 1.1  
Con majority 9,343 21.1  
Total vote 44,235 Turnout 78.8%

## Mr John Stradling Thomas was appointed Minister of State, Welsh Office, 1983. Treasurer of